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The Daily and Weekly Commercial—
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FIRST EDITION.

EUROPE.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

France.

VOTE ON THE MUNICIPAL BILL.

VERSAILLES, June 2.—A vote in the Assembly to-night on passing to record the reading of the municipal bill was 329 to 298. There was considerable excitement in the Chamber during the vote, as it was feared that it would precipitate the dissolution of the Assembly.

STORMY SCENE IN THE ASSEMBLY.

VERSAILLES, June 2.—In the Assembly to-day, the Municipal Election bill was taken up and a stormy debate followed. M. Brisson, a Radical, in the course of a bitter speech, taunted the monarchists with leading France to ruin. A scene of wild excitement ensued, and for a time some of the Deputies almost came to blows.

GAMBETTA'S SPEECH.

Gambetta delivered a speech at Auxerre to-day. He made a comprehensive statement of the position of the Republican party; declared that the progress it had made was due to its admirable organization, predicted that the final struggle would be between the Republican and Bonapartists, severely denounced the conduct of the latter, and concluded with an eloquent appeal to the Liberals to rally on the work of consolidating the Republic. Gambetta's audience numbered about a hundred, and included many members of the Assembly and several Mayors who were elected by the late government.

WHAT SERRANO WILL DO.

PARIS, June 2.—It is reported here, on good authority, that Marshal Serrano will soon order several detachments in Spain, and if the Monarchists in a majority he will propose the pronouncement of the Prince of Asturias under his own regency.

England.

TREATY OF WASHINGTON AGAIN DISCUSSED.

LONDON, June 2.—In the House of Commons to-night, Mr. George Anderson, member for Glasgow, called attention to the treaty of Washington and other matters, especially the subject of Britain's relations with the United States. He complained of the high-handed manner in which the late government prevented timely criticisms of the Treaty of Washington. There were three classes of British subjects who deserved compensation: first, the Irish people, whose property was destroyed by Lee's surrender; third, owners of goods aboard prizes of the Alabama, who could not collect because the United States were willing to recognize these claims.

Mr. Anderson then moved that, in the opinion of the House it is wrong that individuals should suffer loss through a national blunder; that, as England has been benefitted instead of profiting by the escape of the Alabama and has compensated Americans for losses incurred thereby, similar compensation is due to the British sufferers from the same cause.

Mr. Burke, Under Secretary for the Foreign Department, replying, declined to enter upon a discussion of the merits of the Treaty of Washington. The joint High Commissioners decided that the United States government was not responsible for acts of rebels, but each government had agreed to submit to commission to examine claims for losses arising after Lee's surrender, he hoped the subject before the House would not be pressed. The motion was then negatived.

SAN SEBASTIAN ATTACKED.

LONDON, June 3.—Dispatches from San Sebastian report that the town has been attacked by Carlists in force, and is in a critical situation. Men of war have been sent to protect the English residents. A large number of the prisoners are hastening from the interior.

RECOMMENDATIONS IN HUNGARY—MANY VILLAGES SWEPT AWAY.

LONDON, June 3.—A special dispatch from Vienna to the *Standard* reports extensive inundations in the province of Banat and elsewhere in Hungary. Many villages have been swept away.

Belgium.

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS IN BRUSSELS.

BRUSSELS, June 3.—A congress to consider the subject of international rights in time of war, will convene in this city on the 27th of July next.

Marine News.

LIVERPOOL, June 2.—Steamships Atlas, City of Richmond, Weser and Franklin, from New York, arrived.

European Markets.

LONDON, June 2, 5 P. M.—Consols for money, @92⅝; ex-interest account 92⅝@92⅝. 5-20s, 1867, pre., 106⅝; 10-40s, 104¾; new 5s, 104⅞; New York Central, 88; Erie, 20; Erie preferred, 50. Tallow 40s 3d. Refined petroleum 13½.

PARIS, June 2.—Rentes 59 francs 80 centimes.

FRANKFORT, June 2.—United States 5-20 bonds 1867, 95¾.

LIVERPOOL, June 2.—Cotton dull; middling land 8⅝@8⅝; Orleans 8⅝. Sales 8,000 bales; speculation, 2,500 bales; exportation and export, 2,000 bales. Breadstuffs quiet; average California white wheat 12s 7½@12s 10½; other kinds 10s@10s 9d. Corn quiet at 29s 3d@29s 6d. Pork 80s. Lard 50s 9d.

Presbyterian General Assembly.

PHILADELPHIA, June 2.—In the case of the complaint presented by Dr. Vermilye, of New York, against the Central Presbytery of Philadelphia, for receiving the Third Reformed Church, of that city, organized from the pastorate of, and uniting it with the Western Presbyterian Church, the special committee to whom the case was referred, reported, through Dr. Nelson, chairman, exonerating the Presbytery, and suggesting that the question of property interest involved in the case be left to the civil tribunal. The report was adopted. The Assembly has decided to adjourn on Wednesday evening, when about one hundred members of that body will start on an excursion to Colorado, a special train having been ordered them by the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern and the Kansas Pacific Railways to that purpose. The narrow gauge road, extending from Denver to Pueblo, will also extend courtesies to the party for a visit to Colorado Springs and other notable places in that section of the Territory.

The temperance question came upon a motion to adopt the resolution offered by Dr. Lyman Swaney for a serious of resolutions submitted by Rev. Mr. White. The latter held that the digencies of the times demanded strict and positive action on the part of the Church. He did what was wanted was something plain and practicable and conducive to unity of action. The Assembly refused to extend the debate, and a vote being taken, Dr. Aikman's substitute was adopted by a vote of 131 to 51.

Dr. Aikman's substitute was then adopted by a vote of 131 to 51.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities for to-day.—For the southern portion of the Middle States, warm, clear and cloudy weather. For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, partly cloudy weather and local rains, with easterly and southerly winds, no decided change of temperature and rising barometer.

Only four bodies of victims of the Mill river disaster remain undiscovered.

The steamer Scotia, from Liverpool, arrived at New York last evening.

Governor Talbot, of Massachusetts, has vetoed the bill to abolish the State Constabulary.

Base Ball—At New York, Philadelphias 8, Mutuals 7. At Philadelphia, Athletics, 17, Atlantics 3.

The next meeting of the Western Associated Press will be held at Put-in-Bay, on the last Wednesday in September next.

The American Medical Association met in Detroit yesterday. Dr. Toner, of Washington, President. Resolutions were adopted calling on Congress to establish a Sanitary bureau.

The Illinois Press Association were given a reception at Willard's Hotel, Washington, last night, by the Illinois Senators and members of Congress and other Illinoisans in the city.

Considerable excitement exists in Lockport, N. Y., on account of the closing of nearly all the bars and saloons of the place on Monday. The Board of Excise refuse to grant more licenses.

The steamship Faraday, with the new Atlantic cable, arrived at Berry Head, Nova Scotia, on Saturday, landed the shore end of the cable Sunday morning and proceeded to Rye Beach, New Hampshire, the same afternoon.

A strike of printers occurred in the office of the Evansville, Ind., *Courier*, yesterday, because the proprietors would not discharge a compositor who refused to pay an assessment to send a delegate to National Typographical Union at St. Louis.

In the United States District Court, at Boston, Judge Lowell yesterday gave his decision on the petition that the Union Pacific Railroad be required to appear and show cause why it should not be adjudged bankrupt. The Court decided against the petitioner.

An arrangement has been effected between the officers of the Lake Erie, Evansville and Southwestern Railroad, and the trustees of the bonds of Evansville, whereby the completion of the road is assured from that city to the rich fields of Dubois county. Work will begin on the line beyond Boonville immediately.

The Board of Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will hold a special meeting to-day, at which the question of the succession to the presidency will be settled. It is believed Colonel Scott will be elected President, Mr. Roberts first Vice President, and Mr. A. J. Cassatt, now general manager, second Vice President.

Rochefort will deliver a lecture in the Academy of Music, at New York, on Friday night, taking for his subject, "France from the cessation of the Empire to the present time." The proceeds are to be applied to the relief of the exiles in New Caledonia, their destitute wives and children and the children of Communists killed during the war.

OREGON ELECTION.

Returns Not Definite---Independents Gain the Legislature and Possibly the Governor.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 2.—At the Oregon election, yesterday, Grover, Democrat, is probably elected Governor by a small plurality. The Independents are claimants for Judges of the Supreme Court are elected beyond doubt. The Independents are supposed to have carried Multnomah county. It is impossible to obtain anything further to-night.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 2.—The friends of Williams, of Oregon, claim his election to Congress as certain. The result on the State ticket will not be known for several days. Old party lines were never more complete in Oregon than yesterday.

PORTLAND, OREGON, June 2.—Returns come in slowly. Tolman, Republican candidate for Governor, carries Multnomah by about 500 plurality; Marion by 100; Yamhill by a small plurality. Campbell, Independent candidate, has probably carried Douglas by 250 majority over both the other candidates. He carries Polk by 100 plurality, and Lane by about 300. Grover, Democratic candidate has a much lighter vote than anticipated. He carries Linn by a party vote, and his vote everywhere is behind his party. The contest for Congressman will not vary much from that of Governor, and Davenport, Independent, runs behind Campbell. Tolman's own precinct, heretofore Republican, goes against him. Returns received thus far are mainly from places along the railway line, and are more influenced by the railway. It is expected that Tolman's vote for the county will fall off considerably. The temperance party proved to have had quite an important vote in some parts of the old State. In this county this influence caused the defeat of the Independent ticket. The Custom House ticket gets in this city and county, one Senator, one Representative, a County Judge, Treasurer and Assessor. The Independents have carried their ticket in many counties, and will hold control of the Legislature. The Independents are rejoicing and congratulating. Their triumph in Portland is regarded as the grandest victory they could have asked.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 2.—The Republicans claim the election of Tolman, in Oregon, by two-hundred majority, although eastern counties are to be heard from. The balance of the State ticket is very close. Campbell, Independent, for Governor, carries Douglas county by two hundred majority. Multnomah county gives six hundred majority for Tolman. County and district officers are about equally divided between the Independents and Republicans.

FORT WAYNE.

The Germans vs. Rev. Mr. Marine---Indignation Meeting---The Accused Defends Himself---Committees of Investigation at Work.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, IND., June 2, 1874.

According to call, there was a large outpouring of the Germans at Ewing Hall last evening, to take action regarding the alleged speech of Rev. A. Marine, at Defiance, Ohio, last week. During the day the speech had been printed in German and greatly exaggerated. An intense feeling was felt by the Germans, and for a time it was feared that Mr. Marine would be mobbed. A committee of eight escorted him to the meeting, where he was met by hisses. He explained that his speech was not promoted by any personal ill-feeling, that he only spoken of the classes who opposed the temperance movement. He denied many exaggerated reports. A number of speeches were afterwards made by American politicians, who hurt themselves more than they will ever be benefitted. Committees were appointed and repaired to Defiance to-day, to investigate the matter. What will be the result after the investigation, is now the question among Americans.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, June 2, 1874.

ARRIVAL OF THE GETTYSBURG FROM WASHINGTON.

The United States war vessel Gettysburg arrived at the navy yard yesterday, with instruments and appliances for the scientific corps engaged to make observations of the transit of Venus. Everything was speedily transferred to the Swatara. The stores contain five sets of houses and tents, besides scientific instruments, which include five spending clocks, each worth nearly $1,400. The value of material is said to be about $30,000. The scientific party, numbering twenty-six in all, are ordered on board the Swatara on Wednesday.

THE THREE STUDENTS DROWNED IN SWITZERLAND.

A private letter to the Paris *Figaro* of one the American students at Lausanne, Switzerland, gives some details of the accident by which three American students lost their lives at that place. One of the Crane brothers was found sitting upright in the boat, nearly submerged; grasping in the sail and frozen stiff, his hands clutching the sides of the boat so tightly that the skin was torn from his fingers. As the two days intervening between the departure of the boys and the discovery of his body had been stormy and cold, it is supposed that the boys discovered the approach of the storm, and on attempting to lower the sail the smaller of the Crane brothers fell overboard, and that William Woodbury, who was an excellent swimmer, sprang overboard to save him, but that both were drowned. The remaining boy, it is supposed, wrapped himself in the sail for protection, but became drenched and froze to death in the long continued storm.

GRANT, FISH, ROBESON AND BABCOCK.

President Grant, accompanied by Secretaries Fish and Robeson, and General Babcock, arrived here this morning for the purpose of attending the ceremonies of laying the corner stone of the Museum of Natural History in Central Park.

ROD CARRIERS' STRIKE CHECKS BUILDING.

The strike of laborers who attend on bricklayers, has brought work to a standstill today on many buildings. New men are offered in some cases, and one large contractor has decided to obtain Italians instead of the laborers recently in his employ.

THE PRESIDENT LAYS THE CORNER STONE OF THE AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY.

President Grant this afternoon laid the corner stone of the American Museum of Natural History, at Central Park, in presence of five thousand people. Addresses were made by Governor Dix, H. G. Stebbins and others. The buildings to be twenty-five feet longer than the National Capitol at Washington, and will cost six million dollars.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

Terrible Murders by the Insane Wife of a Striking Cooper.

NEW YORK, June 2.—Soon after the family of Michael Devine, of No. 35 North Eighth street, Brooklyn, and consisting of himself, wife and three children, aged seven, four and two years, arose this morning, the wife stepped behind her husband and struck him on the head with a cooper's adze, and possessed of the weapon ran to the station house to have his wounds dressed. Officers were sent to secure the crime. On arriving at the residence found the children lying on the floor dead, their heads beaten to a jelly with the flat-iron. The woman being asked why she had killed the children, answered that she was going to Heaven and wished them to go before. The father's wounds are thought to be fatal. Devine is a cooper, and has been on a strike for a week past, and thinks that led to his wife's insanity.

CASUALTIES.

An Old Man Killed by the Cars at Oil City —The End of Many Troubles.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

OIL CITY, PA., June 2, 1874.

A boiler maker, about sixty years old, named Thos. Woods, was instantly killed by the cars here to-night. Deceased was standing on the track watching a passing train, when a train coming on the same track struck him. Woods was standing, knocked him down, and one car passed directly over his head, crushing it to a jelly. A singular fatality has been following pursuing the deceased for a year past. His son was killed by the cars about four months ago, and his shop was burned about a month ago, by which he lost a considerable sum. He leaves a wife and children.

FIRE RECORD.

Billiard Room Burned in Rochester, Pa.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

ROCHESTER, PA., June 2, 1874.

A fire this morning totally destroyed the building occupied by Hart Darragh as a billiard room. The tables and fixtures were saved, slightly damaged. The loss is not known, but is said to be covered by insurance in a home company.

Grand Rapids—$10,000.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH., June 2, 1874.

At three o'clock this morning a fire occurred in the paint shop of the Union Chair and Stave Company's works, partly destroying the building and contents. The loss is three thousand dollars, insured for twelve thousand. The origin of the fire is supposed to be spontaneous combustion.

Steamer Geo. C. Wolff Sunk.

ST. LOUIS, June 2.—The steamer George C. Wolff sunk in the Missouri river to-day, twelve miles below Brunswick, in nine feet of water. She is badly broken, and probably cannot be raised. She had about seventy-five tons of freight, owned here, and valued at $5,000; insured by Howe & Carroll's agency for $2,000.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

District Court—Judges Ewing and Kirkpatrick.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

McClean's assignee vs. schoonmaker; same vs. same; Fred vs. Conner; McCullough & Smith vs. Flood; McBroom vs. Homestead Bank; Scully in trust vs. Fowler National Tube Works Co. vs. City Insurance Co.; Same vs. Pittsburgh Insurance Co.; Halliday vs. Irwin; Andrews vs. Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad Co., Grove vs. Street & Co.; Wolf vs. Fairman *et al.*

Common Pleas—Judge Collier.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Tradesman's National Bank vs. John Neish & Bros.; Bracken vs. Bates; Biggert vs. Rothe; Keystone Flint Glass Manufacturing Co. vs. Central Trading Co.; Medlon vs. Wilson, administrator, etc.; Smith vs. E. & B. Belt; Sweeney vs. the "Comet" et al.; In the Commonwealth, etc. vs. McDowell; Bell's executors vs. Claflin & Co.; Fullerton, administrator, vs. Brown, administrator; Morrisey vs. Howard; Hoffman, Jr., & Co. vs. Campbell et al.; Horner, Wood & Co. vs. Hyde, Bradlee & Co.; Blood vs. Lewis; Hutchinson vs. Williams & Co.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Stowe.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Commonwealth vs. James DeWitt; Commonwealth vs. Thomas Mann; Commonwealth vs. James Cotton; Commonwealth vs. Lena Hoffman; Commonwealth vs. Frank McGaw; Commonwealth vs. Hester Shelley; Commonwealth vs. G. C. Lightcap; Commonwealth vs. James E. Marsh *et al.*; Commonwealth vs. Thomas Post.

FROM BROOKVILLE, PA.

Observance of Decoration Day—The Railroad War at an End—Personal—The Rival News Dealers—The Daily Races Suspended.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

BROOKVILLE, PA., June 1, 1874.

Decoration Day, which dawned upon us with all the loveliness of spring, was ushered in by the tolling of bells and firing of cannon. At half-past nine o'clock A. M., a procession was formed, headed by the Brookville brass band, and proceeded to the old graveyard, where, after prayer by Rev. A. B. Fields and music by the band, a delegation from the Brookville Musical Association sang, very beautifully, "Cover them over with beautiful flowers," after which A. C. White, Esq., made a short address. His remarks were aptly chosen and pertinent to the occasion. The graves of the fallen heroes in this yard were then appropriately decorated, and the procession proceeded to the cemetery, where, after music by the band, prayer by Rev. T. S. Leuon, and a short but appropriate address was delivered by A. L. Gordon, Esq. The graves in this place were decorated, and the procession returned and proceeded to the Catholic Cemetery, where a similar programme was gone through with. All then dispersed to their homes and places of business.

No little surprise was expressed at the very few persons who could spare two or three hours from their business to take part in the observance of this day, which has been set apart as a legal holiday by both the State and national authorities. Where fully a thousand persons were expected to be out, there was not one-third of that number who had time to spare. Some of our young exquisites, when importuned to join the procession, refused because it was "too far and too hot." Do these dainty youths imagine that the poor fellows, in whose honor this one day in the year is set apart, were ever excused from a long, hard march, on account of either heat or cold? We trust that another year will find the citizens of Brookville, one and all, willing to take part in the observance of this day, and that instead of two or three business places being closed, as on Saturday last, all our citizens will be willing to sacrifice business for a few hours, in order that they may do honor to the last resting place of those who not only gave up business, but life itself, for their country's sake.

The railroad troubles seem to be at an end. The "pay-car" has been here for several days, and the employees of the road are being paid off. The road has been put in order, and trains are running through as usual. Although more than $150,000 is owed by the Allegheny Valley Company in and about Brookville for supplies furnished by our merchants and lumbermen, while the Bennett's Branch Road has been built, and though rumors of repudiation, &c., have been rife, all our citizens were averse to any acts of violence, and trains arrived and departed from Brookville unmolested. Our citizens trusted the railroad company in good faith, and now they ask that their just claims shall be met, or that the Allegheny Valley Company shall be sold out to one in any part of the State, also heavy beds of the different ores of this State, and seams of fossiliferous limestone, varying in thickness from ten to twenty-five feet. Some of these seams of mineral are found above the water level of the streams, with a gradual rise towards the North, giving every advantage for cheap mining, and affording natural drainage to mines; a few hours' work of one man with pick and shovel will expose to view any of the different strata. The operator is not required to invest his capital in expensive mining machinery, pumps, etc. The cost of pig iron here is as follows—varying slightly at the different furnaces—but the figures can be relied on as correct in the main:

2¼ tons of ore at $4 25	$10 62
½ ton of limestone at $1	4 50
1 bushels coke at 6c	1 80
Interest on capital	1 00
Labor, salaries and repairs	2 00
Total	$20 02

To-day's sales on the Pittsburgh market cost $2 more, making total cost of a ton of iron in market $22 62. Thus you see why the furnaces in the Allegheny valley did not blow out during the winter.

Fire clay of the finest quality is every where found throughout this valley, and several extensive brick works are in constant operation. The coal interests are expanding wonderfully along the river, of late; the opening of railroad connections with in the last two years to the lakes and East, will, ere long, make this one of the main sources of supply to all the Northern and Eastern country, situated as we are on the northern extremity of the great bituminous coal field.

The discovery of petroleum in the Allegheny Valley, and the enormous business which has sprung up from it, has absorbed, for the past twelve years, the attention and energy of our people, and they left the *solid* wealth of their hills lie almost untouched, until strangers have come in and purchased thousands of acres for the coal and ore, so that the development has only been, you might say, commenced, and the wealth of our valley will far exceed any idea entertained by our most sanguine inhabitants. Our hills are covered with white pine, oak, chestnut, walnut and all varieties of valuable timber, millions of feet of which are annually floated down the Allegheny to the Western and Southern markets; our streams furnish magnificent water power for saw mills and other manufacturing purposes. Pure air and a healthy climate are ours also.

No observing person could or does pass through this valley, without noting the wonderful resources of the country, combined with the beauty and grandeur of the scenery.

We don't feel a bit uneasy about the Western and Southern States getting ahead of us in the manufacturing of iron, until our supply of materials commences to grow scarce, and we think they may find out what Pennsylvania is made of ere that time arrives.

PIG IRON.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Bristow Passes Unanimously.

Richardson Gets Through on Seven Majority.

PASSAGE OF THE UTAH BILL.

It is Considered a Blow at Mormonism.

Compensation of Customs Officers.

Reorganization and Reduction Very Probable.

REPORT ON THE TOBACCO TAX.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 2, 1874.

Compensation of Customs Officers.

The Senate Committee on Finance having reported the House bill providing for the compensation of collectors and surveyors of the customs and naval officers in the several collection districts of the United States, it is apparent that the desire for reorganization is decisive. The effect of the bill at the places named will be: Pittsburgh—salary of surveyor twenty-five hundred dollars, a reduction of five hundred dollars; Erie—collector confined to a salary of twenty-five hundred dollars; Wheeling—salary of surveyor fixed at twelve hundred dollars, and at Parkersburg at five hundred dollars. All fees and commissions are abolished.

The Passage of the Utah Bill.

The effect of the passage of the bill respecting proceedings in the Utah courts will be to equalize the power exercised by Mormons and Gentiles upon juries and in other judicial matters. It is the impression of those who voted for the bill that it will prove a blow at Mormonism.

Confirmation of General Bristow.

When the Senate went into Executive session this afternoon, Mr. Sherman made a unanimous report from the Committee on Finance in favor of confirming the nomination of General Bristow for Secretary of the Treasury, and the nomination was at once confirmed unanimously.

Confirmation of Judge Richardson.

A report was then made from the Judiciary Committee, recommending the confirmation of Mr. Richardson to be Associate Justice of the Court of Claims. The favorable report came from but a bare majority of the committee, and Judge Edmunds, the chairman of the committee, who some days ago personally remonstrated with the President against the nomination, showed the least possible interest in its fate. Objections to Mr. Richardson were at once made by a number of Senators, and it was stated that the objections to his confirmation were of such a poor order that it would be improper to place him on the bench. Some claimed that Mr. Richardson's legal attainments were quite respectable. There was no disposition shown to talk on any other side of the matter, and those who opposed the confirmation contented themselves with calling for the ayes and noes. The vote resulted in yeas 29, nays 26. The negatives included all the Democratic Senators present and a good number of Republican Senators. Several other Republican Senators who were present declined to vote and thus avoided taking sides. Immediately after the confirmation, were the actions of ejectment which were tried during this period, in all of which Mr. Richardson was a party on one side or the other, his opponent in each case invariably being one of the two judges above named. In the year 1849 he finally returned to this county, and has ever since been a leading member of the Pittsburgh Bar—although frequently called upon to attend the courts of the surrounding counties, particularly those of the old district—being engaged in almost all the cases of importance, both civil and criminal, which have been tried in the district courts. Amongst these were the celebrated case of the Commonwealth vs. Montgomery et al. for the murder of Dinsmore in Washington county, and the case of the Commonwealth vs. Streets for murder in Beaver county, in both of which he was retained by the Commonwealth.

Until the breaking out of the rebellion he was always a prominent active member of the Democratic party, and one of its leading members in Allegheny county. During the Presidency of James Buchanan he was offered any position he should ask for, but declining in his profession of Counsellor, he was offered, he said, to be an applicant for place. At the breaking out of the rebellion, being a warm friend of the Union, he became first an active War Democrat and afterwards joined the Republican party, of which he has been a consistent member ever since. He gave two sons to the army as members of the gallant Hundred and First Pennsylvania Volunteers, and lost a son-in-law by wounds before Atlanta, Georgia. He also aided in equipping more than one company for service out of his limited means. For years he has been the senior member of this panel, and has occupied the responsible position of Chairman of the Examining Committee, to pass upon the applications for admission to practice, the judges of the court declining to relieve him of this duty, believing him to be the right man in the right place on account of his knowledge, justice and fairness. He was always a hard and deep student, and decidedly the best read lawyer in this portion of the State—a sound judge—and was constantly consulted by the attorneys both of this and neighboring counties for information on points of law, all knowing that he would not give an opinion without close research and that when he did express an opinion it was generally safe and conclusive.

Mr. Richardson's loss is a great one, not only to the Bar, but to the community at large, and with him is gone another of the shining lights that remained to connect this with the generation of able men that have passed from earth. He leaves a widow and eight children to mourn him, amongst whom is C. S. Fetterman, Esq., a member of the Bar and of the Select Council of this city, who have our deep sympathy in their bereavement.

A Bucyrus Crusader Arrested.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BUCYRUS, O., June 2, 1874.

MRS. W. C. Trimbel, a prominent crusader, was arrested here this morning for a violation of the city ordinance against singing and praying in front of saloons last evening. Her trial by a jury is appointed for to-morrow.

Political.

GREENE COUNTY DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WAYNESBURG, PA., June 2, 1874.

The Democrats of Greene county have nominated Dr. A. Ralton for Congress and Morgan R. Wise for Assembly.

OBITUARY.

N. P. Fetterman, Esq.

We deeply regret to hear of the death of this distinguished member of the Pittsburgh Bar, which took place at his residence, No. 172 Third avenue, in this city, yesterday afternoon, after a brief but severe illness of about three and a half weeks. He was born in this county on the 4th day of February, 1804, and was therefore in the seventy-first year of his age. He pursued his legal studies in the office of his elder brother, Washington W. Fetterman, for many years the leading member of the Bar of the western part of the State, and was admitted to practice in the fall of August, 1825, when he had but just reached his majority. Shortly after his admission, he removed to Bedford, in this State, where he married and resided for a number of years, and represented Bedford county in the Lower Branch of the Legislature for three successive years about the year 1832, being at the time of his election the youngest member in that body. To him, we believe, is owing the origin of the present common school system of this State. His untiring zeal and energy the first law inaugurating it in this State was passed through the Legislature, and with him it has probably ceased to exist the last member of that body, on whose behalf the first act of establishment of that system among us. After his third term as member of the Legislature he was urged to become a candidate for Congress from the Bedford district, but declined, preferring the active duties of the profession, for which he always had an ardent love, to the mutations and excitements of a political career. From Bedford, about the year 1836, he returned to the Western part of the State, and located in Beaver, and from thence to Butler until 1840, when he finally returned to Pittsburgh, he was the leading member of the Bar in the former city, and retained the counties of Beaver, Butler, Mercer and Lawrence, his principal competitors being the Hon. Daniel Agnew, now of the Supreme Court bench, and the Hon. John J. Pearson, now Judge of the Harrisburg District Court. Upon these three men more than to any others, devolved the labor and responsibility of settling the many and complicated questions of title arising out of the peculiar system under which the lands West and North of the Allegheny river were held. Innumerable, and of vast, unheard of importance, were the actions of ejectment which were tried during this period, in all of which Mr. Fetterman was a party on one side or the other, his opponent in each case invariably being one of the two judges above named. In the year 1849 he finally returned to this county, and has ever since been a leading member of the Pittsburgh Bar—although frequently called upon to attend the courts of the surrounding counties, particularly those of the old district—being engaged in almost all the cases of importance, both civil and criminal, which have been tried in the district courts. Amongst these were the celebrated case of the Commonwealth vs. Montgomery et al. for the murder of Dinsmore in Washington county, and the case of the Commonwealth vs. Streets for murder in Beaver county, in both of which he was retained by the Commonwealth.

Until the breaking out of the rebellion he was always a prominent active member of the Democratic party, and one of its leading members in Allegheny county. During the Presidency of James Buchanan he was offered any position he should ask for, but declining in his profession of Counsellor, he was offered, he said, to be an applicant for place. At the breaking out of the rebellion, being a warm friend of the Union, he became first an active War Democrat and afterwards joined the Republican party, of which he has been a consistent member ever since. He gave two sons to the army as members of the gallant Hundred and First Pennsylvania Volunteers, and lost a son-in-law by wounds before Atlanta, Georgia. He also aided in equipping more than one company for service out of his limited means. For years he has been the senior member of this panel, and has occupied the responsible position of Chairman of the Examining Committee, to pass upon the applications for admission to practice, the judges of the court declining to relieve him of this duty, believing him to be the right man in the right place on account of his knowledge, justice and fairness. He was always a hard and deep student, and decidedly the best read lawyer in this portion of the State—a sound judge—and was constantly consulted by the attorneys both of this and neighboring counties for information on points of law, all knowing that he would not give an opinion without close research and that when he did express an opinion it was generally safe and conclusive.

Mr. Richardson's loss is a great one, not only to the Bar, but to the community at large, and with him is gone another of the shining lights that remained to connect this with the generation of able men that have passed from earth. He leaves a widow and eight children to mourn him, amongst whom is C. S. Fetterman, Esq., a member of the Bar and of the Select Council of this city, who have our deep sympathy in their bereavement.

American Protestant Association.

The Grand Lodge, American Protestant Association, at the annual session held in this city this week, elected the following officers for the ensuing year: W. G. M., Jas. Morrow, of Philadelphia; G. M., Herman Bier, of Allegheny; D. W. G. M., Robert J. Magee, of Philadelphia; Treasurer, Jared Craig, of Philadelphia; Grand Chaplain, Jas. Nesbit, of Chester; Grand Conductor, John Bennett, of Philadelphia; Grand Assistant Conductor, Jacob Zimmer, of Pittsburgh; Grand Tyler, George Schoeppe, of Pittsburgh; Rep. to R. W. Grand Lodge of United States, W. J. Macpherson, of Philadelphia. The reports of the Grand Lodge officers represent the order to be in a flourishing condition, with large accessions in membership and several new lodges organized.

GEN. NEGLEY AND THE COLORED PEOPLE.

HOW HE RECOGNIZED THEIR CLAIMS.

STATEMENT OF CAPT. WM. L. MILLER.

Since General Negley began his canvass for renomination for Congress, there has been a growing feeling of hostility towards him among the colored voters of the district, owing to the manner in which he has treated one of their number, Captain Wm. L. Miller, whom he had promised a *clerkship* for two years, but who was really assigned to menial duty for a period of ten months, and has not to this day received his full pay—there being two months service unsettled for.

It is proper to state that Captain Miller did not seek a position in Washington. He is a very intelligent young man, and stands well socially with his people. He served with distinction in the army, (Twenty-second Regiment United States Colored Troops,) and was promoted for meritorious conduct and bravery in action. Among the honorable marks of distinction which he received was a silver medal from Major General B. F. Butler, which contains the legend, "Distinguished for Courage—Campaign before Richmond—1864." The colored voters of this district, as is well known, had stood faithfully with the Republican party, and justly regarded themselves as entitled to some recognition at the hands of their representative in Congress. Gen. Negley's attention had been called to this fact, and he admitted the justness of the claim, at the same time informing some leading colored citizens that if they would select a suitable person he would secure him a position in Washington. They named Captain Miller, who was then employed as a porter at the Union Depot Hotel. This was in the summer or fall of 1871. He was awaited upon by Gen. Negley, informed of the circumstance, and of course was only too glad of the opportunity to better his position—to leave the drudgery of the hotel, and accept the proffered clerkship at Washington. He also felt honored in being the representative of his people, in a political sense; as this was to them a very important matter.

Captain Miller went to Washington, but his experience there was the very opposite of what he had expected. The colored people of the Twenty-second District, who had so unanimously supported General Negley, were not *honored* by the appointment. Their representative was not assigned to a clerkship, but sweeping, dusting, kindling fires, cleaning spittoons, etc. The colored people of Pittsburgh would thus practically feel that their representative had no capacity beyond that of a shover of wood and drawer of water, and as a living, as a race, were entitled to no higher recognition.

But this is not all. Captain Miller, instead of getting employment for two years, as promised, worked but ten months, had constant difficulty in getting his pay, and has been utterly unable to secure a satisfactory settlement. Two years and two months have elapsed since he left Washington, that the pay rolls were executed, and he cannot learn what is becoming to him on the books!

That an explanation might be had, an interview recently took place between Gen. Negley and Captain Miller, in the presence of several mutual friends; but it was not satisfactory, and Mr. Miller, in justice to his people, has prepared for publication the following

STATEMENT.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

There seems to be a number of reports in circulation as to how the interview between Gen. Negley and myself terminated; and as he has failed to make public what transpired, after having promised to do so, and having had a reporter present for the purpose of noting the conversation, I deem it proper that I should make a brief statement, and leave the matter right. I am anxious that my colored friends shall be informed of the facts.

Late in the summer, or early in the fall of 1871, General Negley called upon me at the Union Depot hotel, where I was employed, and asked me if I would accept a position under the government, as a clerk at Washington. He spoke of the menial position I was then filling, and what my prospects would be if I would accept the place upon which he offered—a position that would elevate me, and relieve me from upon him as a Representative. I listened to him very attentively, and said that I would like to do something that would raise me above the drudgery of a hotel porter. He said that I had been recommended by some of the most prominent colored men of this district, and he thought that I was just the man for the appointment. He also said that he had specially requested that in securing the place gave as a reason for the delay that he desired to obtain a permanent position. If the following letters, it will be seen that I was placed on the pay roll December 4th, 1871.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 6, 1871.

Captain W. L. Miller, Union Depot Hotel—

DEAR SIR: It will not be necessary for you to report for duty before January 1st. Your name will, however, be placed on the rolls for employment. I will be able to secure you about one hundred dollars per month. In order to place your name properly on the roll, send me by return mail your full address.

Yours truly,

JAS. S. NEGLEY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 7, 1871

CAPT. W. L. MILLER, *colored*, Pittsburgh—Inclose for your signature a blank pay roll for one month's salary. Sign your full name and return this paper immediately, as it is my purpose to apply for your pay from December 4th. If granted will send you check for same.

Yours,

JAS. S. NEGLEY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 19, 1871

DEAR SIR—I have arranged your appointment and pay—I trust fully to your satisfaction. You are to report here for duty, Monday, January 1st, 1872. Your pay will be $108 per month for the short months, $113 for the long months. You will be on the only colored person on the roll of the Doorkeeper of the House of Representatives. A check for $108 is

The Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 3, 1874.

ROCHEFORT refused to be interviewed in New York. That is so much to his credit.

OF COURSE you can't impeach a man for incompetency; but you can nominate him for judge of the Court of Claims.

A NATIONAL Convention of the millers of the United States will be held in St. Louis to-day. All is grist which goes to that city's mill.

LET Congress send both of those Louisiana contestants home, and declare the seat vacant. The people are coming to know PINCHBECK whenever they see it.

THUS far very few remonstrances have been raised in any part of the country against the proposed withdrawal from public life of back-pay members of Congress.

WE ARE, by a couple of recent Executive nominations, forcibly reminded of the saying of RUFUS CHOATE, that "Infinite Wisdom itself could not predict the verdict of a petit jury."

ELSEWHERE we produce from the *Engineering and Mining Journal* an interesting communication on the coal and iron resources of this section of our State, which will be found worthy of attentive perusal.

THE character of the next Congress will largely determine the question of the next President, and Republicans from one end of the country to the other will do well to remember this fact in making their nominations.

THE ex-rebel General BENJ. G. HUMPHREYS, of Mississippi, has announced that he would prefer GRANT for a third term, to General SHERMAN as his successor. It was SHERMAN who whipped HUMPHREYS so often and unmercifully.

THE exports of domestic produce from the port of New York last week, amounted to $5,376,034, as against $5,205,204 last year; but the exports of gold and silver were $2,214,437, as against $526,992 last year—a showing on the wrong side of the ledger.

A DEMOCRATIC editor out West says no man shall read the Declaration of Independence to *him* on the 4th of July, for he has a shot-gun handy. Your average Democratic editor has as much dislike for the Declaration of Independence as the devil for holy water.

THE National Association of Brewers of the United States will hold its fourteenth annual gathering in Boston today. Deliberations will be had on the internal revenue tax, the temperance question and various other matters pertaining to their business interests.

THE scientists who are to make observations of the transit of the planet Venus at the designated localities in the Southern hemisphere, have been ordered to report at New York to-day, in readiness to sail for their stations. It is to be hoped they may not experience a *sic transit*.

THE organ of the Missouri Bourbon Democracy claims that the platform of rebel hatred which it has laid down for the next campaign in that State is meant for the best. Possibly: but—

"There's nothing we read of in torture's inventions,
Like a well-meaning fool with the best of intentions."

THE Philadelphia *Enquirer* states that among holders of Pennsylvania Railroad stock the belief widely obtains that their shares are certain to appreciate rapidly under the administration of Colonel THOMAS A. SCOTT, as president of the road, and a reorganization of the management of that great and important corporation under his direction.

REFERRING to a rumor that BROWNLOW'S son is the "poorest" journalist in Tennessee, the Brooklyn *Argus* thinks an investigation would reveal the fact that he was brought up "on some Pittsburgh paper." Probably. Poor, but honest, are the marked characteristics of journalists here, in contradistinction to the rich rascality of Brooklyn editors.

A DAY or two ago, in giving expression to the hope that, "for the sake of the country," the report that Mr. BRISTOW, of Kentucky, was to be appointed Secretary of the Treasury in place of RICHARDSON, might turn out to be without authority, the New York *Economist* said, "experience teaches." Not invariably, its subsequent events have shown.

THE imports at the port of New York for last week show a falling off from the previous week of both dry goods and general merchandise, the total, however, being $8,580,905, against $6,151,521 for the corresponding week of last year. The total imports since the first of January foot up $178,776,890, against $186,264,579 for the corresponding period of 1873.

APROPOS of the jeering references of the opposition press to the triumphant vindication of General HOWARD from the charges preferred against him, it is a noticeable fact that most Democratic papers seem to regard a Christian profession as *prima facie* evidence of guilt in case of any criminal accusation. Of course there is a reason for this. What is it?

DR. BARNABAS SEARS, agent of the Peabody Education Fund, is credited with saying that the passage of the Civil Rights bill in its present form will break up the Peabody schools throughout the Southern States. Then let them break up. The schools that cannot stand the application of a correct principle ought to break up, and the sooner the better. The Peabody Fund, if it is to be used to perpetuate prejudice and caste, will prove a curse instead of a blessing.

THE subject of national aid to open the passes of the Mississippi river to navigation will be brought before the House, it is thought, to-day. It is expected that the offer of Engineer EADS to deepen the channel at his own risk, not receiving anything from Government till a certain depth has been produced and maintained, will be accepted. The problem of giving a permanent outlet to the Mississippi is one of national importance, and affects the interests of the whole country.

IT IS said that General BRISTOW made it a condition of his acceptance of the Secretaryship of the Treasury that he should have the appointment of an Assistant Secretary. This, of course means that SAWYER must leave. We have not an extraordinarily exalted opinion of the capabilities of the new Secretary as a finance Minister, but if the above report is true, he has certainly made a creditable beginning. It is a difficult matter to tell whether RICHARDSON or his Assistant is most ignorant of the veriest rudimental principles of finance and business. Companions in innate mediocrity, in their official death they should not be divided.

THE Montana *Herald* is authority for the statement that during one of the skirmishing fights had by the Yellowstone Expedition with the Indians, the nephew of YATES, the man who was killed, succeeded in shooting an Indian. Rushing upon the dying red skin, the nephew unsheathed a large knife and cut the savage's heart out, and with the same instrument deliberately proceeded to disembowel the quivering carcass of the Indian. Stepping back, with a smile of satisfaction lighting up his countenance, he quietly remarked: "Now I am even for the killing of my uncle." In what respect was this man less a savage than the men he was fighting? The Indian has some excuse for being a savage and a brute; but what excuse had YATES?

WHILST New York is still vaguely speculating upon the future possibilities of that port, Philadelphia and Baltimore are quietly and successfully exerting themselves for the attainment of that increased commercial prosperity over which New York broods and dreams. The exhibit of the foreign and coastwise trade of the latter city for May, is exceedingly encouraging. The total arrival of vessels from foreign ports, during that period, reached eighty-nine, against one hundred and twenty-eight in April, thirty-nine of them being under the American flag. There were three thousand three hundred passengers landed, against one thousand and forty-four passengers in April, and the tonnage reached about forty-seven thousand tons, against thirty-eight thousand in April. The clearances for the month numbered one hundred and four, of which forty-two were under the American flag. The totals show a large sugar and molasses import trade, and indicate that the exports of grain to Europe are still heavy. The Southern coastwise trade, also, is very good. No two cities on the seaboard possess greater advantages than Philadelphia and Baltimore for quick and economical handling of grain, nor more attractions to Western shippers; besides which, cargoes shipped from these ports, as a general rule, give more satisfaction to consignees than those from New York.

IN THIS city, in 1865, the Old School Presbyterian General Assembly promulgated a patriotic war utterance which the Synod of Missouri, by declaration and testimony, emphatically protested against. The next year the General Assembly protested against the "protest," condemning it as slanderous, schismatical, and rebellious, and the recalcitrant signers were called to account, but they adhered firmly to their position, the result being a breach, and subdivision of the Synod into two oppugnant branches. From that time until last week the gulf thus created remained unbridged: but on last Friday's session of the General Assembly now convened in St. Louis, overtures looking to reconciliation were made from the protestants. According to the Chicago *Inter-Ocean*, from which paper we derive the facts, the Assembly instantly accepted the overture with loud and long-continued applause. Speeches followed, urged to the most enthusiastic pitch of impassioned eloquence, from Judge DRAKE, of Washington; Dr. NELSON, of Cincinnati; and from Dr. BROOKES, of St. Louis, who had been the leader in the "declaration and testimony" revolt. "Another had spoken," said Dr. BROOKES, referring to Judge DRAKE, "to whom he had said he hoped never to meet again till at the bar of GOD. If that brother was near enough he would like to clasp his hand." At this point Judge DRAKE called out: "Here I am," and leaped impetuously over the desks of the reporters, mounted the platform, and grasped the hand of Dr. BROOKES, with quivering lips, at which spectacle the whole house broke out into thunders of applause, and dissolved in tears. And thus another war chasm is closed. "Let us have peace"—theological as well as otherwise.

AN IRATE correspondent of the Cincinnati *Enquirer* has discovered that an advertisement in that paper for proposals to furnish twelve new boilers for the Cincinnati water works, according to plans and specifications, contains a proviso that the boilers are to be made of BROWN'S iron—"that is, BROWN, of Pittsburgh—leaving out in the cold all of our rolling mills and boiler-plate makers, who do not even have an opportunity to bid," and he wants to know whether it is right that in Cincinnati they must be forced to go to Pittsburgh to get boiler-plate for Cincinnati water works? We can inform him as to the reason. Numerous tests, made at different times, have demonstrated that in tensile strength and quality, the boiler-iron of our Pittsburgh manufacturers excels that of Cincinnati manufacturers. That is cheapest which is best, and the Cincinnati water works authorities are simply practising a wise economy in the course they have adopted.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Pope Pius says universal suffrage is an universal illusion. That's a delusion.

The "Expressions" column of the Rochester *Express* is a mere infirmary for decayed intelligence.

A number of Pennsylvania capitalists will visit Colorado this summer for both business and pleasure.

Reading, in yesterday's papers, of "a lunatic asylum at large," we at first imagined Congress had adjourned.

The French Bureau of Agriculture has estimated the loss produced by the frost in the first two weeks of May at 850,000,000.

An Eastern paper wants "to give the Democratic party one more trial." What for? There is no question as to its guiltiness.

A Delaware court has decided that a railroad ticket in possession of a railroad company, and before being stamped for issue, is not property.

Evidence increases that the Australian fever tree is to prove of great benefit to mankind. It is performing a wonderful work in Algeria.

There are only eighteen candidates for the United States Senate in Rhode Island—which is pretty nearly one to every square yard of territory.

The acreage of wheat sown throughout the country is much in excess of that of last year, and the yield promises to be quite up to the average.

The Mikado of Japan, having adopted all other European fashions, is now about to embellish his government with a Parliament elected by the people.

The Connecticut Democrats propose to celebrate their late victory and prepare for the further spread of their "principles," by establishing an inebriate asylum in that State.

A few merchants in New York have purchased all the crop of opium at Smyrna, thus raising morphine to twelve dollars per ounce. Not long since the same thing was done with quinine.

A good deal more hay, wheat and rye is reported growing in the South than formerly, and it is evident that mixed farming will, before long, take the place of the general cotton planting in that section.

Some papers are "poking fun" at the peculiar doctrines and practices of the Dunkards. But it strikes us that a good many other denominations might take a lesson in church polity from these simple-minded Christians.

The Michigan Methodists, in State Convention, have just passed resolutions in favor of female suffrage. That church is an element of decided power in the Northwest, and it may yet determine the vote in favor of the reform.

After stating that "out of 466 furnaces it appears that 266 are out of blast," the New York *Tribune* adds: "Fears are entertained that from lack of orders, as many more will cease work in September." How many are twice 266?

The steamer Chrisolite, which arrived in Liverpool on May 16 from New Orleans and Norfolk, Virginia, experienced, after leaving the latter port, uninterrupted rain for fourteen days, accompanied by thick weather, and it was only on arrival in the Channel that the Captain got a chance of sighting the sun.

PERSONAL.

A fresh report comes this week from Berlin that Mr. Bancroft is positively to resign this summer and go home.

Ex-Mayor Joseph Medill, of Chicago, who has been making an extended tour in Europe with his family, is expected home in August.

The announcement of Fred Douglass that St. Augustine was a colored man is denied by a correspondent of a Washington paper, who intimates that he knew the Saint intimately.

General Trochu is about to go into religious retirement for the remainder of his days. What a blessing it would have been to France, had he turned hermit five years ago! He may be a perfect saint, but he is a poor soldier.

A daughter of Baron Alphonse de Rothschild has received at the Hotel de Ville, a certificate of competency as a schoolmistress after a creditable examination. Is there no moral in this for our rich men's daughters!

A young lady named Edith Hayland from New York city, arrived at Omaha last week to marry a man named Bruce Adams, who she had never seen, the engagement having been arranged through the *Waverly Magazine*. Adams was arrested the day after for mail robbery, and the young lady returned home. She won't probably try the *Waverly* again.

"There were brave men before Agamemnon" and there have been brave men since. They are not always found on the battle-field, as this dispatch from Omaha to the Chicago *Tribune* testifies:

"Friday morning as an extra stock train was approaching Farragut, on the branch road between Hamburg and Red Oak, the engineer, Jack Evans, discovered a child on the track some sixty yards distant. Evans rushed out upon the cow-catcher, and, when the engine had reached within ten feet of the child, whose arms were raised, made a leap, grasped the child, and the two rolled down the embankment. The child was uninjured, Evans receiving severe, though not serious injury of the ankle for his heroic effort."

Society circles in New York are somewhat agitated by the marriage to-day of Rev. Dr. Dix, rector of Trinity church, and son of Governor DIX. He is able, eloquent, popular and very high church. He keeps the festivals and feasts of the church very rigidly, especially the fasts. The Saints days and festivals are marked by the color of the drapery on the pulpit. The young rector looks like a Catholic priest. His hair is short; his coat of the canonical cut; and he wears the clerical collar, opened behind. His asceticism is very marked, and the rumor was that he added celibacy to his high church practices, but he will to-day give evidence to the contrary by marrying one of the belles of Gotham, a lady of fashion and wealth.

New Publications.

Few persons consider the substantial benefits of periodical literature for future service. After the reading of each issue they are usually thrown aside as having answered their mission, by producing a brief mental luxury. Those, however, who preserve such matter in bound form, provide a pleasure for the future that no other class of books can supply. This is particularly true of Harper's periodicals, which embody in every department literary and scientific merit. *Harper's New Monthly Magazine*, now nearly a quarter of a century old, is like a vast cyclopedia, containing illustrated articles of travel, historical and scientific papers, current topics, departments in art, society, history, science, literature and anecdote. Scarcely anything in the range of ordinary reading but may be found in the *Monthly*, and elegantly illustrated, too. The value of this grand publication may be readily seen by consulting "Harper's Index Volume," published some time ago, giving full details of the contents of each volume of the entire series. It is not surprising that this periodical has reached the immense circulation of 135,000 copies.

The same fact is true of the value of *Harper's Weekly*, which is an illustrated record of and commentary upon the events of the *times*. It promptly portrays political, historical, literary and scientific events, the text being accompanied by splendid illustrations. Its editorials are models of force of thought and elegant expression. Its papers upon existent questions and its inimitable cartoons help to mould the sentiments of the country. It is no marvel, therefore, it has reached the extraordinary circulation of 150,000 copies.

THE *Bazar*, the latest of the trio, is really and truly a "Journal of the Home." It treats of domestic and social life in such a way as to make it an authority. Its fashion pictures and patterns are specialties, and its charming stories, essays and poems serve to make it a delightful and always welcome visitor to the family circle. Its circulation is 90,000 copies. The value of the volume of these periodicals, in bound form, is appreciated by all, and they are within the reach of all, at a very small cost.

LOGIC: DEDUCTIVE AND INDUCTIVE. By Alexander Bain, LL. D., Professor of Logic in the University of Aberdeen. New and revised edition. Published by D. Appleton & Co., New York. For sale by R. S. Davis & Co., Pittsburgh.

This work possesses the most comprehensive treatise of any text book published on Logic, both Formal and Inductive. While it affords aid to students in the elementary course, it also gives a full exposition of the higher branch of science. Professor Bain assumes the position of rendering Cause by the new doctrine of conservation of force, at the same adopting time the plan of Mill, without any disposition of rivalry. The department of definition is brought under a methodical scheme and rendered of co-ordinate value. The appendix is so arranged as to give the various classification of Sciences and other departments of this class of studies. It is a valuable work, the product of one who is justly regarded as a high authority in the scientific world.

NINETY-THREE. By Victor Hugo. Published by Harper & Brothers, New York. For sale by Gildenfenny & Hess, Pittsburgh.

This remarkable book, already noticed, has also been issued in paper covers, at a low price. It has had a wonderful sale and is still in great demand.

THE DOCTRINE OF EVOLUTION. By Alexander Winchell, LL. D., Chancellor of Syracuse University, etc. Published by Harper & Brothers, New York. For sale by Gildenfenny & Hess, Pittsburgh.

In this excellent treatise the distinguished author presents the strongest and weakest points of the Doctrine of Evolution. President Winchell accomplishes the work in a manner satisfactory to every candid mind; and while he has his own decided views on the subject, he treats the matter with a degree of impartiality which entitles him to much consideration. The work gives the data, principles, speculation and theistic bearing of the various writers on this subject. The Professor believes the doctrine, as it is the law of universal intelligence, under which complex results are brought into existence. Like all his previous works, in this the subject is viewed from the standpoint of a Christian scholar, who seeks to honor God and uphold the inspiration of the Scriptures. The book is valuable in many respects, and especially for its comprehensive treatment of the subject.

THE PORTABLE ATLAS. Consisting of sixteen maps. Constructed and engraved by John Bartholomew, F. R. G. S. ATLAS OF SCRIPTURE GEOGRAPHY. Consisting of sixteen maps and questions. By Edward Weller, F. R. G. S. Published by G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. For sale by R. S. Davis & Co., Pittsburgh.

These form Nos. 8 and 9 of "Putnam's New Library Atlases," which have been received by the public with marked favor. The "Portable Atlas" is gotten up in a convenient and tasteful form. It gives in elegant and portable shape the hemispheres, the five continents and the leading States into which they are divided, and all for the low price of one dollar. The "Atlas of Scripture Geography" is a curio, in flexible covers, with nicely colored maps of ancient and modern Jerusalem, Canaan, Palestine, etc., with questions on each map. Just the thing for Sunday school teachers and Bible students. It only costs seventy-five cents.

PHEMIE FROST'S EXPERIENCES. By Annie S. Stephens, author of "Fashions and Famine," Published by G. W. Carleton & Co, New York. For sale by J. R. Weldin & Co., Pittsburgh.

This talented lady has given in this book a humorous satire on modern life, in which we have graphically described episodes in the career of a young girl who hadassumed the role of the agent of the "Society of Infinite Progress." The sketches of society in New York, Washington, Saratoga, and other fashionable resorts, are vivacious and readable. It will be an enjoyable book to many, although some of the pictures are not up to the high tone, expected in works of this character.

MISS LESLIE'S NEW RECEIPTS FOR COOKING. Published by T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia. For sale by J. R. Weldin & Co., Pittsburgh.

This volume includes one thousand receipts never before published in any of Miss Leslie's other works. The receipts are for cooking and preparing for the table in all the various ways, all kinds of soups, meats, poultry, game, pies, &c., with full directions for confectionery, ices and preserves. It is entirely different from any other cook book, and contains now and fresh accessions of useful knowledge. The merit of these receipts are, that they have all been tried, and can be recommended conscientiously. Miss Leslie has acquired great reputation among all housekeepers for the excellence of her works on cookery, and this volume will enhance it. A fair portion of the book is devoted to useful information on all subjects connected with general housewifery. It is a capital book for housekeepers.

A HISTORY OF THE ORIGIN OF THE APPELLATION KEYSTONE STATE. To which is appended the new Constitution of Pennsylvania. Published by Claxton, Remson & Haffelfinger, Philadelphia. For sale by S. A. Clark & Co., Pittsburgh.

Embodied in this useful volume are articles in regard to the origin of the phrase "Keystone State," as applied to Pennsylvania. It is contended by one class of writers that the phrase "Keystone State" had its origin in the construction of a bridge over Rock Creek, between Washington and Georgetown. The arch had thirteen ring or arch stones exposed to view, and the thirteenth or keystone of this arch, had the initials of Pennsylvania so promintly engraved, as to be seen by all who passed it. The other party claim that when the vote for the Declaration of Independence was taken, six of the colonies voted for and six against. Pennsylvania was the last to vote, and the delegation were divided in sentiment—when John Morton, who had been absent, appeared, and gave his casting vote for independence. Morton's vote settled the question of independence, and from this circumstance Pennsylvania received the name of the "Keystone State." The book is well worth reading. It contains the new Constitution in an admirable form for reference.

IT IS understood that it is not Senator Morton's intention to bring up for discussion or vote, his proposition for the direct election of the President and Vice President by the people—recently referred to in these columns—but that he intends to make the question one of the matters for discussion upon the stump next fall, and that, in common with a number of other Senators who share his views, he will try to have the matter considered early next session with a view of having the necessary Constitutional Amendment submitted to the Legislatures at their coming winter sessions. The proposition as submitted is reported to have considerable strength in each House.

Snow banks are yet common in Vermont. They will contract soon, however.

Important to the Sensitive.

Persons with active brains and of a delicate organization should never be subjected to violent irritation, or any other treatment calculated to prostrate them. Leeching, cupping, starving, and intestinal rasping, are of doubtful expediency in any case, but they are almost certain death to the sensitive and fragile. What such persons need is stimulation, and the very best invigorant they can take is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. To give depleting medicines to the nervous, the debilitated, the infirm, the emaciated, the desponding, is like firing broadsides into a sinking ship. Thousands of dyspeptics are killed every year by medicines that sap the physical and constitutional stamina which, if reinforced by that powerful vegetable tonic, would soon prove an overmatch for the disease. It is true that the bowels require to be relieved and regulated, and the liver controlled, as well as the stomach to be toned and the system strengthened, and let it be borne in mind that the Bitters accomplish these objects gently and surely.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
Assets January 1, 1873 - $778,251 56.
CHARTERED IN 1862.
Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of SIX Per Cent. compounded from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Book of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
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Prescriptions Carefully Compounded.
We make a Specialty of
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Summer Resort.
"BELMONT"
Will be opened on the 1st OF JUNE for the reception of guests. Those desiring to spend the Summer months pleasantly cannot find a more favorable place.
Apply to or address
T. W. SHOEMAKER,
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Convinced that the system of long credits and extravagant prices (a feature inseparable from the old credit and loss system) was not sound, safe, or satisfactory to either customer or merchant, we have wholly discarded it, and inaugurated a reform which invites and, we believe, merits public confidence.
The Foundation Principle,
READY MONEY.
The goods bought and sold for Ready Money.
The very smallest rate of profit charged.
The lowest price marked in plain figures on each article, and no deviation allowed.
The customer free from payments of extra profits, necessary to credit business to cover losses.
Any article not approved is immediately exchanged, altered, or another made, and if these endeavors fail, or customer prefers, the money returned in full.
Orders from the city and country executed on this basis.
INSPECTION AND TRIAL SOLICITED ON THIS RECONSTRUCTED PLAN.
Patterns sent post free. Requests should give outline of kind and price preferred.
Our Stock is the largest in the city, both in Men's and Boys' Departments, as well as in piece goods for order work.
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The One-Price, Ready Money
CLOTHING HOUSE
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PHILADELPHIA.

1874.
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SILK, FUR AND WOOL
HATS,
Silk and Cloth Caps,
STRAW GOODS,
Palm Leaf and Leghorn Hats,
AT
PALMER'S
Hat House
151 WOOD ST.

NOTICE!
All persons paying their State and County Taxes between now and the first day of July, will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.
SAM'L. KILGORE,
COUNTY TREASURER.

NAYLOR'S
PHILADELPHIA
REGALIA EMPORIUM.
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
REGALIA and PARAPHERNALIA
FOR
Masonic, Odd Fellows, Red Men, Knights of Pythias, American Mechanic, American Protestant, and all Secret Societies.
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Societies in Pittsburgh and Vicinity are requested to send for Price List. Orders by mail carefully attended to. Address
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OF PHILADELPHIA AND VICINITY.
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626 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
Catalogues of Views furnished on application. WS

POLITICAL.

REPUBLICAN Conventions.

In accordance with the action of the Executive Committee, the REPUBLICAN VOTERS of Allegheny county are hereby called upon to choose Delegates, in their several Districts, at a

PRIMARY ELECTION,

TO BE HELD ON

SATURDAY, JUNE 6th, 1874,

In the City Districts between the hours of 4 and 7 o'clock P. M., and in the Country Districts between the hours of 2 and 6 o'clock P. M. Said Delegates to meet in

CONVENTION,

On Tuesday, June 9, 1874,

In the several places and at the hours named and attached to the several Conventions enumerated below. These Conventions are fully set forth as follows:

County Convention No. 1.
JUDICIAL.

One delegate from each election district of the county, will meet in District Court room No. 2, at 10 o'clock A. M., June 9th, to nominate one candidate for Judge of the Orphans Court.

County Convention No. 2.
ATTORNEYS.

To be composed of delegates as No. 1. Will meet in District Court room No. 1 at 10 o'clock A. M., June 9th, to nominate one candidate for District Attorney and one candidate for Assistant District Attorney.

County Convention No. 3.
COMMISSIONER.

To be similarly composed, will meet in the Common Pleas Court room No. 1 at 10 o'clock A. M., June 9th, to nominate one candidate for County Commissioner and one candidate for Poor Director of the county.

Congressional Convention No. 1
TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT.

One delegate from each election district of the city of Pittsburgh, the townships of Chartiers, Union, Scott, Stowe, Robinson, Upper and Lower St. Clair, Baldwin, Wilkins, Penn, Snowden, Mifflin and Jefferson, and the boroughs of Mansfield, Charters, Braddock and West Elizabeth, will meet in Select Council Chamber, Municipal Hall, Pittsburgh, at 10 o'clock A. M., June 9th, to nominate one candidate for Congress.

Congressional Convention No. 2
TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT.

One delegate from each of the election districts of the city of Allegheny, the townships of North and South Fayette, Moon, Findley, Crescent, Shaler, Elizabeth, North and South Versailles, East and West Deer, Frazer, Forward, Franklin, Hampton, Harrison, Indiana, Kilbuck, Lincoln, Leet, Marshall, Mc'andless, Neville, Ohio, Patton, Pine, Plum, Ross, Reserve, Richland and Sewickley, and the boroughs of Bellevue, Millvale, McKeesport, Sewickley, Sharpsburg, Tarentum, Elizabeth, Etna and Verona, will meet in the Common Council Chamber, City Hall, Allegheny, at 10 o'clock A. M., June 9, to nominate one candidate for Congress.

Senatorial Convention No. 1.
STATE SENATOR.

One delegate from each election district in the First, Second and Third wards, inclusive, and the Thirty-seventh ward of the city of Allegheny, the boroughs of Bellevue, Sewickley and the township of Reserve, in Kilbuck and Ohio, will meet in the room of the Young Men's Republican Club, Federal street, Allegheny, at 10 o'clock A. M., June 9, to nominate one candidate for State Senator and elect one Senatorial delegate to State Conventions.

Senatorial Convention No. 2.
STATE SENATOR.

One delegate from each election district in the Sixteenth to the Twenty-second wards, inclusive, and the Thirty-seventh ward of the city of Allegheny, the several wards of the borough of McKeesport, the boroughs of Braddock, Elizabeth, Turtle Creek, Versailles, Plum, Indiana, Richland, Hampton, Marshall, Harrison, Leet, Forward and Shaler, Franklin, Pine, Millvale, Etna, North and South Versailles, Pine, Indiana, Richland, Hampton, Marshall, Harrison, Forward and Shaler, Franklin, will meet in Common Pleas Court Room No. 2, at 10 o'clock A. M., June 9th, to nominate a candidate for State Senator, and elect one Senatorial delegate to the State Convention.

Senatorial Convention No. 3.
STATE SENATOR.

One delegate from each election district of the Forty-fifth senatorial district as follows: The Twenty-fourth to the Thirty-sixth wards, inclusive, of the city of Pittsburgh, and the boroughs of Allegheny, Chartiers, Mansfield, the townships of Mifflin, Robinson, Moon, Baldwin, Upper and Lower St. Clair, North and South Fayette, Neville, Jefferson, Chartiers, Findley, Crescent, Collier, Scott and Stowe, will meet in the City Hall, Market street, Pittsburgh, at 10 o'clock A. M., June 9th, to nominate one candidate for State Senator, and elect one Senatorial delegate to the State Convention.

Legislative Conventions.

LEGISLATIVE CONVENTION No. 1.—ASSEMBLY.—One delegate from each election district in the city of Allegheny, will meet in Select Council Chamber, Allegheny City, at 10 o'clock A. M., June 9th, to nominate three candidates for Assembly and elect three delegates to the State Convention.

LEGISLATIVE CONVENTION No. 2.—ASSEMBLY.—One delegate from the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth wards of the city of Pittsburgh, will meet in the Lincoln Club Rooms, Pittsburgh, at 10 o'clock A. M., June 9th, to nominate two candidates for Assembly and elect one delegate to represent this district in the State Convention.

LEGISLATIVE CONVENTION NO. 3.—ASSEMBLY.—One delegate from each of the following districts: The Fifth, Ninth, Tenth and Twelfth wards of the city of Pittsburgh, will meet in the Public School House, Penn avenue, at 10 A. M., June 9th, to nominate two candidates for Assembly and elect one Representative delegate to the State Convention.

LEGISLATIVE CONVENTION NO. 4.—ASSEMBLY.—One delegate from each of the election districts in the Eleventh ward of the city of Pittsburgh, the Thirty-seventh wards of the city of Pittsburgh, will meet in the Common Council Chamber, City Hall, Pittsburgh, at 10 o'clock A. M., June 9th, to nominate one candidate for Assembly and elect one delegate to the State Convention.

LEGISLATIVE CONVENTION NO. 5.—ASSEMBLY.—One delegate from each election district in the Fifteenth ward of the city of Pittsburgh, the several wards of the borough of Braddock, Elizabeth, Turtle Creek, Versailles, Plum, Penn, Elizabeth, Franklin, Ross, Reserve and West Deer, will meet in Select Council Chamber, Allegheny, at 10 o'clock A. M., June 9th, to nominate two candidates for Assembly and elect one Representative delegate to the State Convention.

LEGISLATIVE CONVENTION NO. 6.—ASSEMBLY.—One delegate from each election district in the Fourteenth ward of the city of Pittsburgh, the several wards of the borough of Bradock, Elizabeth, Turtle Creek, Versailles, Plum, Penn, Elizabeth, Franklin, Ross, Reserve and West Deer, will meet in the Common Council Chamber, City Hall, Allegheny, at 10 o'clock A. M., June 9th, to nominate two candidates for Assembly and elect one Representative delegate to the State Convention.

LEGISLATIVE CONVENTION NO. 7.—ASSEMBLY.—One delegate from each election district in the Thirteenth ward of the city of Pittsburgh, the boroughs of West Elizabeth, Chartiers and McKeesport, and the townships of Mifflin, Robinson, Moon, Baldwin, Upper and Lower St. Clair, North and South Fayette, Collier, Scott, Crescent, Chartiers, Findley, Snowden, Crescent, Union, Stowe and Jefferson, will meet in District Court room No. 2 at 11 o'clock A. M., June 9th, to nominate two candidates for Assembly and elect two Representative delegates to the State Convention.

There being no Senatorial district required this year to nominate a candidate in the Forty-third Senatorial District, the delegate would be elected to the State Convention, and to provide for the contingency that the delegates to the several Legislative Conventions, from the First to the Fifteenth wards inclusive and Twenty-third ward of the city of Pittsburgh composing the Forty-third Senatorial District, shall meet at Lincoln Club Rooms, Pittsburgh, at three o'clock P. M., on the day of the Conventions, for purpose of electing one Senatorial delegate to the State Convention.

INSTRUCTIONS.

Attention is called to the following resolutions, adopted by the Committee, and which are to govern the party:

Resolved, That the primary elections shall be held by the Republican officers of election who held the election in February last and, where those officers cannot serve, that they be and are hereby empowered to appoint the officers to hold this election.

Resolved, That the chairman of the several conventions be, and are hereby required to report the action of the bodies over which they shall preside to this committee, at a meeting to be held in these headquarters, on Tuesday, June 16th, at two o'clock P. M.

For the purpose last indicated blanks will be forwarded to the various conventions by the Secretary. It is also ordered that as soon as practicable after the conventions that the Chairman of County Conventions Nos. 1, 2 and 3, and of Congressional Conventions Nos. 1 and 2, shall meet and appoint a County Executive Committee for the ensuing year.

BY THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
JACOB REESE, Chairman.
FRANK P. CASE, JAMES ONSLOW, E. B. BROWN, W. G. HAWKINS, } Secretaries.

CANDIDATES.

FOR CONGRESS—
ALEX. M. WATSON
Will be a candidate for the Congressional Nomination in the next Republican Convention for the Twenty-third District. d*

FOR CONGRESS IN TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
THOS. M. BAYNE
Will be a candidate for Congress in the Twenty-third District, subject to the decision of the Republican Convention.

FOR STATE SENATE, FORTY-FIFTH DISTRICT—
MILES S. HUMPHREYS,
Subject to decision of the Republican Nominating Convention.

FOR ASSEMBLY—
WM. C. SMYTHE,
Subject to the decision of the Republicans of Allegheny City.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY—
E. A. MONTOOTH,
Subject to decision of Republican County Convention.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY—
JOHN S. ROBB,
Subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

JOS. M. GAZZAM.....ALEX. G. COCHRAN.
GAZZAM & COCHRAN,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS
OFFICES:
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DRY GOODS.
SPECIAL SALE OF DRY GOODS, AT McKEE'S THIS WEEK:
Full Stocks, Choice Goods
REAL BARGAINS.
No Such Inducements Have Been Offered!
No. 59 Market Street.
NEW STOCK
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.
James Caldwell & Co.
Have Just Received a Very Attractive Stock of SPRING and SUMMER GOODS, which Buyers will find well worth inspection.
BLACK ALPACAS
Mohair Lustres and Brilliantcens,
BLACK WOOL DELAINES,
TAMISE CLOTHS,
HENRIETTA CLOTHS,
ALL-WOOL AND SILK WARP CASHMERES,
BLACK HERNANIS, Pure Silk Warp.
A VERY COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF
Fancy Dress Goods,
COMPRISING
ALPACAS, MOHAIRS,
DEBEGES, PONGEES, &c.
BLACK SILKS,
PLAIN SILKS,
STRIPE SILKS and CHECK SILKS
In Great Variety and Very Low Prices.
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND AMERICAN
Chintzes, Prints and Percales,
Shawls, Jackets and Polonaises,
Nottingham & Tambourd Lace Curtains
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,
TWEEDS AND JEANS.
James Caldwell & Co.,
118 and 120
Federal St., Allegheny.

NEW
Spring Goods
JUST OPENING,
At Very Low Prices.
SPRING PRINTS,
In Merrimack, Cocheco, Sprague, American. All the Best Makes and Newest Styles, at Prices Lower than they were ever sold.
Spring Chintzes,
In Percales, French Chintzes, Light and Dark Colored, Handsome Styles at Popular Prices.
LOW-PRICED DRESS GOODS,
The Choicest Assortment in this market, at prices from 12 1-2c to 25c per yard, some Really Good Bargains.
MEDIUM-PRICED DRESS GOODS
In Mohairs, Alpacas, Japs, Silk Warp Goods, Pure Mohair, DeBege, Empress Cloth, in New Spring Shades, Stripes, Grey Mixtures, Spring Plaids, from 25 to 50 cents, all at Prices Much Lower than they ever were.
New Goods Opening Every Day.
A. W. ERWIN & CO.,
172 and 174
FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY,
AND
26 FIFTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.

New Goods.
Hernani, Silk and Wool.
Hernani, Silk and Wool Striped.
Hernani, all Silk.
Camel's Hair Barege.
Ecru Batiste Linen.
Suits in various materials.
Polonaises.
Parasols and Umbrellas,
AT
White, Orr & Co.'s
25 FIFTH AVENUE.
MERCHANT TAILORS.
The Largest and Best Display OF SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, IS AT
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STOCK AND GOLD PRIVILEGES

"STOCK PRIVILEGES," $100 and commission to purchase a first-class contract, giving you the privilege of calling or delivering (a. s., being "long") one "short" 100 shares of any active stock, at any time in thirty days, and $150 to $200 for sixty days; same time and terms as stocks) on $30,000 American gold coin. These contracts, known as "puts" and "calls," are now used by many operators in reference to speculating on a margin, as no further risk or outlay is incurred beyond the amount you decide to risk. Privileges can be had from 100 shares upwards, on stocks, and $10,000 and upwards on gold. For further particulars, write or send for our Explanatory Circular." Settlement to be made at time of purchase, or on our delivery of the contracts to your agents or bankers in New York. All "puts" and "calls" negotiated by us are signed by members of the New York Stock Exchange, or bankers of acknowledged responsibility and credit.

Refer by permission to George D. Munroe, 68 Broadway; F. B. Vellier, 101 Wall street; D. P. Ontagne, of Spence, Montagne & Co.; E. G. Pearl, Pearl & Co., 19 Nassau street; S. S. Munroe & Co., 5 Broad street; C. F. Davenport, 67 Exchange place; R. K. Cooke, New York Stock Exchange.

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BROKER,

No. 64 Fourth Avenue.

WANTED,

MORTGAGES

FOR TWO OR THREE YEARS.

MWS

FINANCE AND TRADE.

TUESDAY EVENING, June 2, 1874.

The local money market has no change worthy of note. Good commercial paper, backed by well known names, has sold freely during the day at 10 to 11 per cent. per annum.

Mortgage loans also continue to be in favor, on property in the city where rental values will cover the yearly accumulation of interest, but where the property is out of the county, no matter how good it may be, it is almost useless to attempt to ever call the attention of lenders.

No State or Government quotations are given for this afternoon, on account of special meeting of the Government committee of the New York Exchange.

Some time since we noticed the fact of a decision having been granted in St. Louis against one of the national banks of that city, in a suit brought to recover money invanced on a note secured by a trust deed on which it was held that the bank could not enforce the deed.

Two prominent cases involving the same principle had been decided before, one of them by the Supreme Court of this State, in the Fowler case, in which the First National bank of this city agreed to discount the paper of Fowler up to $100,000, on security for which he made a mortgage to cover such advances. The other case was that of a bank in Kansas, to which a mortgage was executed to secure advances to be made within a year, and also other advances already made. Judge Dillon, of the United States Circuit Court, held that the mortgage was valid as to the latter advances, and void as to those to be made after it was executed. We quote from the decision:

"The mortgage of which a transcript is sought, was made by the bankrupt for the sole purpose of securing a debt to the plaintiff previously contracted, and to secure future advances, which are alleged to have been subsequently made. The mortgage is upon real estate. The bill alleges a mistake in the description of the property, and asks that this mistake be corrected and the mortgage foreclosed. The assignee files a general demurrer and insists that under the national banking act of June 3, 1864, (sections 8 and 28,) the plaintiff, a corporation organized under that enactment has no right to take, hold or foreclose a mortgage upon real estate, except as a security for a debt contracted before the taking of such mortgage; that the mortgage in question was made upon but one consideration in fact of which, to wit, that part which related to future advances—is illegal, and being so the mortgage is wholly void.

"Upon the averments of the bill it is my opinion that the mortgage was made for the two purposes above mentioned, namely, to secure a precedent debt to the bank, and also to secure future advances to be made by the bank.

"I am also of opinion, under sections 8 and 28 of the national banking act, that a mortgage upon real estate is clearly authorized as a security for debts previously contracted," and is clearly unauthorized when made as a security for money to be thereafter received by the bank, on the strength of such security.

"The mortgage in question rests upon a valid consideration, and is authorized by the law so far as it secures a debt previously due to the bank by the mortgage; and the bill should be sustained so far as to secure a debt then or thereafter to be created. The line which separates that which is good from that which is bad in this case, and I am of opinion that the defendant's counsel are mistaken in supposing this to be a case in which the consideration is indivisible and the whole mortgage void. The two parts of the security are clearly separable, and the result is that the good stands and the bad must fall.

"It follows that the court may correct the mistaken description in the mortgage in suit and enforce the same, and so far only as it was given to secure a debt to the bank previously contracted. The demurrer being general, it is overruled."

If, as this decision seems to hold, a mortgage taken as security *after* the money has been loaned, the question arises, *how long* a time is necessary to elapse after the negotiation of the loan to validate the mortgage. If the loan is made to-day and the mortgage dated to-morrow, making one day between the two transactions, is sufficient to come within the letter of the decision it could easily be avoided.

The class of security under discussion is usually given by the maker in place of furnishing an indorser, so that the practice has grown up, since the ruling against real estate collaterals was made, of executing the mortgage in favor of a third party, who is to act as indorser of the paper of the mortgagor. When a bank can select a mortgagee to suit themselves, they are as well secured as if they held the collaterals directly, and do not thereby infringe the law. As the law now stands, the banking community cannot complain of the decisions. Of the justice or expediency of the law there is room for a difference of opinion. The power of banks in respect to real estate transactions is defined as follows in the twenty-eighth section of the banking act:

It shall be lawful for any such association to purchase, hold and convey real estate as follows:

1. Such as shall be necessary for its immediate accommodation in the transaction of its business.

2. Such as shall be mortgaged to it in good faith by way of security *for debts previously contracted.*

3. Such as shall be conveyed to it in satisfaction of debts previously contracted in the course of its dealings.

4. Such as it shall purchase at sales under judgments, decrees or mortgages held by such association, or shall purchase to secure debts due to said association.

And such association shall not purchase or old real estate in any other case or for any other purpose than as specified in this section, or shall it hold the possession of any real estate under mortgage, or the title and possession of any real estate purchased to secure any debts due to it, for a longer period than five years.

The following is a brief statement of the facts in the St. Louis case:

"The case was that of Elizabeth A. Mathews vs. Thomas K. Skinker and the Union National Bank, and was an action to restrain the sale of property under deed of trust. A note was given by Miss Mathews to Sterling Price & Co., for $15,000 secured by deed of trust, and thirteen days afterwards was hypothecated by them as collateral to secure a loan of like sum from the Union National bank of St. Louis. Sterling Price & Co., having failed to pay their note, the bank proceeded to advertise the property for sale, under the deed of trust. A temporary injunction to restrain the sale was prayed for and granted, and the case came up on its merits, on a motion to make the injunction perpetual. The defense relied upon was that a national bank cannot loan money on real estate security and cannot receive a note secured by real estate, even as collateral for a loan, and hence the bank did not become the legal holder of the paper; that by act of Congress the national banks were all prohibited from loaning upon real estate security. This view was sustained by the court, and the injunction restraining the bank from attempting to collect the notes was made perpetual. It is said that about $10,000,000 of real estate securities are held by the national banks of St. Louis as collateral, so that the effect of this decision, if sustained, will be much felt."

—The following table shows the prices of old, government bonds, railway stocks, &c., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by the St. Clair Banking Company, No. 16 Sixth street:

June 2, 1874.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
old	112½	112¾			112½	112¾ 112
'S. 6's, 1881	119½	119¾				
'S. 6's, 1881, coup	121¾	121¾				
20's, 1862	119½	119¾				
20's, 1864	117½	117½				
20's, 1865	118	118½				
20's, 1865, new	120½	120¾				
20's, 1867	120½	120¾				
20's, 1868	120½	120¾				
40's	114¾	114¾				
40's, coupons	114¾	114¾				
urrency 6's	114¾	114¾				
w 5 per cents	110¾	110¾				
20's, registered	119½					
estern Union Tel	72¾	73	72¾	72¾	71¾	71¾
antic Mail			42	41¾	41¾	41
ama Express		106		105		
elity Fargo Express		76		76		
merican Express		60¾		64		
nited States Express		66		66½		
ew York Central	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾		98¾
rie	24¾	25	24¾	24¾		25¾
ichigan Central	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾
linois Central	98½			97¾		
leveland and Pittsb	87¾	87¾		87¾		
hicago & Northw'n	38¾	38¾		39¼		38¾
o. preferred	56			56		
ock Island	95¾			96	95¾	95¾
Paul, common	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾
Do. preferred	51¾	51¾	51¾	51¾		51¾
abash, common	35¼	35¼	35¼	35¼	35¼	35¼
ort Wayne	93			93		
hio & Mississippi	25¾	25¾	26	26	25¾	24
inois Central	98½	98½				
ansas & Pacific	14¾					
ouston, B.T. & Erie		127½		127		
on. State bonds, old		81				
Do. new		80				
outh Carolina, April		16				
Do. July						
ouisville & C		97				

—The total number of gallons of oil exported on Philadelphia to foreign ports since January 1, 1874, is 2,047,317, which is far in excess of the amount exported during the same number of months in 1873.

—A special to the Richmond *Enquirer*, from Norfolk, says:

The First National bank of this city suspended. At a meeting of the directors this afternoon it was ascertained that the bank had hopelessly failed. It is stated that the depositors will only realize about twenty-five cents on the dollar. Several merchants will suffer by the loss, but none of them will be forced to suspend business.

—The following is a report of the leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board at noon to-day. Furnished by Luther S. Kauffman, broker, 95 Fourth avenue:

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania Central	87¾	88
Pennsylvania scrip	100¾	101¼
Reading	50¾	50¾
United Companies of New Jersey	125¾	126
Oil Creek	37	38
Lehigh Valley	60¾	61
Allegheny Valley Railroad 7-30s	77	
Central Transportation Company	42½	43¾
Empire Transportation Company	53	55

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, June 2, 1874.

The wholesale grocers and commission men did an active business to-day. Trade is fair in that class of business, but there does not seem to be any general and thorough improvement, nor indeed is it fully equal to what it was during the early part of last month. Taking the business of this city as a whole it is rather dull, although there is a reasonable degree of activity in groceries, country produce, bacon and provisions and flour.

There are few changes in prices to-day. Potatoes are lower but the market is so dull that they can hardly be sold at any price and it is difficult to give a quotation. Butter has also gone down somewhat, and is dull at reduced figures. In grain the only change is in oats which are about ½ ₱ bushel off from yesterday's figures, while corn, although transactions are light, seems to have developed some strength, and is 2@3c above the lowest figures of yesterday. We also note some alterations of minor importance in strawberries, new vegetables etc.

The following are the receipts of the different articles of produce, by rail and river, since our last:

Flour, bbls	2,117	Cheese, lbs	371
Corn, sks	2,249	Wheat, sks	1,563
Oats, sks	6,702	Butter, pkgs	83
Bacon, pcs	1,915	Bacon, lbs	500
Potatoes, bus	2,841		

The following are wholesale quotations on leading articles. On small sales an advance is charged.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—Prices are unchanged, and there has been an improvement in the past week's trade. We quote as follows: Canvassed hams ₱ lb, 11c; shoulders, canvassed, ₱ lb, 9½c; breakfast bacon, canvassed, ₱ lb, 13c; dried beef, canvassed, 17c; beef tongues, do, ₱ doz, $7 00; bacon shoulders, ₱ lb, 8½c; rib sides, do, 10½c; short rib sides, do, 11¾c; clear sides, do, 11¾c; mess pork, ₱ bbl, $19 50; prime leaf lard, in tierces, ₱ lb, 12¾c; refined for summer use, in tierces, do, 12¾c; ¼ bbls, do, 13c; buckets, do, 13½c; in 3 ₱ pails, do, 14c; in 5 ₱ caddies, do, 13¾c; in 3 ₱ pails, do, 15c; in 5 ₱ pails, do, 14½c; in 6 ₱ pails, do, 14½c; ham sausage, ₱ ₱, 10c; lard oil, extra winter strained, ₱ gallon, 85c; summer 80@90c.

BUTTER—Butter has gone down again, strictly choice being quoted at 20c, with extra and fancy selling up to 25c ₱ ₱. Receipts continue liberal, and the market is weak.

BEANS—Prime white navy beans are quoted at $2 25@2 40; fair to good $2 00@2 25; choice $2 50@2 75.

BROOMS—We quote as follows: Common $1 75 @2 00 ₱ doz; medium $2 25@2 50; good $2 75@ @3 25; choice $3 50@3 75; extra $4 00; carpet brooms $4 00@4 25; whisks $1 50@1 75 ₱ doz.

BANNER BAKING POWDER—Sales as follows: ½ ₱ cans $4 50 per doz; ¼ ₱ cans, $3 00; 1-lb cans $5 50; 5-lb cans $27 00; 10-lb boxes 60c ₱ ₱.

CANNED GOODS—Trade reported fairly active. We quote as follows: ₱ 2 tin tomatoes per doz, $2 25; 3 ₱ peaches, ₱ doz, $2 25; 2 ₱ peaches, ₱ doz, $2 25; 3 ₱ pie peaches, ₱ doz, $2 25; White Java corn, ₱ doz, $2 00; Baltimore corn, ₱ doz, $2 00; 1 ₱ Cove oysters $1 20; 2 ₱ Cove oysters $2 00; medium pickles, ₱ bbl, $11 00; medium pickles, ₱ half bbl, $6 00; small do, ₱ bbl, $13 00; Boston mixed pickles, ₱ bbl, $15 00; Boston mixed pickles, ₱ half bbl, $8 00.

CARBON OIL—We quote at 13½@13¾c in a jobbing way from store.

COUNTRY BACON—Market active, and firm; hams 10@11c ₱ ₱; clear sides 10@10½c; plain sides 8½@9c; shoulders 7@7½c. Country lard 8@10c as to quality.

CHEESE—The market is steady and unchanged. Receipts are very large, averaging 350 to 400 boxes daily, but the active trade and order demand takes up all that comes in, and keeps the market quotations. We quote Ohio Factory at 15c; Dairy 12@15c; Sweitzer 15@16c ₱ ₱.

CONSOLIDATED LYE—Quotations as given at $7 50@8 00.

CRACKERS—We quote as follows: Lemon biscuit at 11c; ginger snaps 12c; oyster crackers 6¼c; soda crackers 6¼c; sugar crackers 9@ 10c; butter crackers 6½c; water crackers 6½c ₱ ₱.

CRANBERRIES—Are quoted at $18 00@20 00 ₱ barrel.

EGGS—Continue firm, for fresh, at 16c ₱ dozen.

FLOUR—The market shows an increased activity to-day, with a general adherence to the new quotations, which are as follows: Superfine $5 00@5 10 ₱ bbl; choice winter wheat $7 50@7 75; Minnesota spring wheat $7 00@7 50; Wisconsin ₱ 7½@7 00; red winter $7 25@7 50; Rye flour $6 00; Graham flour $7 25@7 50; Corn meal $3 50; Oat meal $5 00@5 25.

GROCERIES—Are active and unchanged. Prices are as follows:

Green Coffees—Fancy 27c; choice 26c; prime 25c; good 24c; dark 23c.

Roasted Coffees—Rasted Rio coffee, in papers, is now at 28c; loose 27½c. Roasted Java 30c ₱ ₱.

Sugars—Refined sugars rather easier Standard A, 9¾c; Standard granulated, 10c; Standard A, 10¼c; Standard hards, 10¼c; Franklin No. 2, extra, 9¾c; American extra 9½c.

Teas—Young Hyson 50c@$1 10 ₱ ₱; Gunpowder 50c@1 25 ₱ ₱; Imperial 50c@$1 00 ₱ ₱; Japan 55c @ $1 00 ₱ ₱; Oolong 60c@$1 00 ₱ ₱; fancy $1 00 ₱ ₱; Souchong 25@35c ₱ ₱.

Molasses—Strictly prime New Orleans 58c; choice 56c; Demerara 65@70c.

Syrups—Extra white drips 75c; sugar drips 60c; white sugar-house 60@65c.

Rice—Choice Carolina 9@9½c; Patna 8@8½c; Rangoon 8c.

GRAIN—In grain 45 ₱ box; valentias 13@ 14c ₱ ₱; currants 7½@8c ₱ ₱; prunes 13½@14c ₱ ₱.

GRAIN—The grain market continues dull with a little falling off from yesterday in the volume of transactions, which are accordingly limited to-day. Wheat is dull and nearly nominal at $1 40@1 45 ₱ bushel for red winter, and $1 33@1 40 for spring. Corn seems to have recovered some tone since yesterday's quotations, 78@80c for prime yellow; mixed and shelled 76@77c ₱ bushel. Oats are lower and ruled at about 60c for white and 57c for mixed. Receipts are quite large and there seems to be a little accumulation in the market. Rye and barley are purely nominal. We note the following sales in car lots:

	Per bushel.
1 car ear corn, prime yellow	80 c
1 car shelled corn, prime yellow	80 c
1 car white oats, on track	60 c
1 car white oats, future delivery, buyers furnish sacks	58½c
Three cars moderate jobbing trade, in which prices range from 36½c ₱ bushel above quotations.	

HAY AND STRAW—Receipts have been very free for the past few days—437 bales by rail to-day and the market is easy and dull. Prime good bale hay is quoted at $25 00@27 00 ₱ ton from store, and $20 00@25 00 on the wharf. Wagon hay on the Allegheny market is also rather easier and a shade lower, ranging about $20 00 for No. 1 to $18 00 for No. 2. Straw is common to good $13 00@14 00. Straw is quoted at $15 00@ 16 00 ₱ ton.

LARD—Market firm and higher: No. 1 winter strained 9½@9¾c ₱ gall; summer 8½@9c; No. 2, 8@8½c.

MILL FEED—Market dull; we note a decline in bran to $1 1-4@1 20, with free offerings at these rates. Middlings at $1 40@1 50; old meal $1 90@2 00. Chopped feed $1 75@1 85 ₱ bushel.

POTATOES—For very week and dull, and we find dealers strongly disposed to make large concessions, in order to secure getting rid of their stock. We quote at $1 85@2 00 ₱ bbl. It is hard to make quotations, but the market ranges from $1 35@1 45 from store, and $2 25@ 2 50 @ bushel. Sweet potatoes are quoted at $5 00@6 00 ₱ bbl.

SEED—Timothy is in better request, but light supply, and sell readily at 2c ₱ quart wholesale.

WHISKY—The market is steady. We quote high wines at 91c@$1 ₱ gallon.

WOOL—The market, so far as it can be quoted at the present early stage, is firm. We note a purchase of 2,000 ₱ ₱ of fine tub washed at 42c. Dealers here consider that the present firmness is due rather to a bull movement originating in New York, than to any permanent causes. We quote: Fleece, washed, 40@ 42c ₱ ₱; tub washed 42@43c; unwashed 28@30c.

VEGETABLES—New onions 75c ₱ doz. New cabbage at $2 50 ₱ bbl. New peas $4 00@5 00 ₱ bbl. Cucumbers $2 50@3 00 ₱ bushel.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, June 2, 1874.

REMARKS—The run of stock up to noon to-day was unusually light, notonly of cattle, but of hogs and sheep likewise. In fact, the dullness which has been hanging over the market for some days still remains, and will not vanish at the bidding of those most interested.

Think of a leading cattle dealer selling only two head of cattle in three days, with others but little ahead of him! There were but few buyers in the market for either cattle, sheep or hogs, and they were seemingly indisposed to purchase at the prices asked, and were holding off in the hope of a large run to-morrow and Thursday, when they look for lower prices to rule.

Cattle.

As has been the case for a week or more, light cattle are in the best demand, and sell for about the same price as heavy fat stock. This is owing to the fact that country butchers prefer light to heavy cattle. Among the sales made yesterday and to-day we select the following, as showing the ruling of the market: 20 head, weighing 21,620 lbs, at $6 50, and 2 head, 2,340 lbs, at $6 75. Watson & Briggs disposed of six cars, 100 head, at $6 50@6 55.

Hogs.

The hog market was reported flat and dull. Holmes, Lafferty & Glass sold one lot of 688 head, Yorkers, 185 lbs average, at $5 45, and another lot of 74 head at $5 40. Watson & Briggs made sale of 51 hogs at $5 50. Hedges, Huff & Co. succeeded in disposing of some 314 head at prices ranging from $5 30@5 90 These were for the New York market, and would average about 180 lbs.

Sheep.

Hill & A. purchased 226 sheep, weighing 17,370 lbs, at $3 10. E. Erisman paid $5 90 for a bunch of 94, weighing 9,230 lbs. Watson & Briggs disposed of 304 head at $6 00. Hedges, Huff & Co. made sale of a bunch of 100, weighing 8,820 lbs, at $5 25.

We selected the above sales at random as recorded in the books of dealers, and they will serve to show the ruling prices of the market to the time of writing—noon.

We may add, in conclusion, that sellers, purchasers and commission men take matters philosophically, and to while away idle time get up mule races, which afford abundant amusement, to say nothing of the number of pennies lost and won on the result of the trial of speed.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 112.

NEW YORK, June 2, 1874.

Treasury disbursements $186,000. Customs receipts $425,000. Specie shipments $462,000. Produce exports for week $5,ha,171.

MONEY

easy at 2@3 per cent.; prime discounts 5@7 per cent., with exceptions at 4@5 per cent.

STERLING EXCHANGE

quiet at 487¾@488 for sixty days, and 490¾@491 for sight.

GOLD

112@1125, only two prices of the day, closing at 112. Carrying rates 1@2¾, closing at 1. Clearings $2,000,000.

GOVERNMENT BONDS

dull.

U. S. coupons, 1881..121¾ 5-20s, 1867.....120¾
5-20s, 1862.....115¾ 5-20s, 1868.....120¾
5-20s, 1864.....115¾ New 5s.....110¾
5-20s, 1865.....115¾ 10-40s.....114¾
5-20s, 1865, new.....115¾ Currency 6s.....114¾

STATE BONDS

dull and neglected.

Missouri 6s.....97 Virginia, old.....30
Tennessee, old.....51 North Carolina, old 20½
Tennessee, new.....51 North Carolina, new 12½
Virginia, new.....32

STOCK MARKET.

Stocks were weak and declining during the greater part of the day, with one slight recovery about noon, which was lost, and shortly before the close, prices showed a fall of 1@2½. In final dealings market was steady at a recovery of ½@1 per cent. Lowest point of the shore declined during the day 2¾ and Western Union 1¾. Other prominent features were Wabash, Northwest, Rock Island, Pacific, Pacific Mail, and St. Paul. Erie was exceptionally firm, closing at ¼ advance. Sales to-day were 190,000 shares, of which 43,000 were Western Union, 13,000 Wabash, 63,000 Lake Shore, 6,000 New York Central, 5,000 Erie, 10,000 Northwest, 28,000 Union Pacific, 10,000 Pacific Mail, and 5,000 Rock Island. The proposed tax on sales of stocks, and gold is of course unpopular in Wall street, and it was used to "bear" the market. The Executive Committee of the Stock Exchange this afternoon, empowered the President of the Exchange to appoint a committee to proceed to Washington to remonstrate with the Senate against the passage of the bill. The following are the closing prices of stocks:

Canton	54	St. Paul, preferred	51¾
W. U. Telegraph	71¾	Wabash	23¾
Quicksilver	25¼	Do preferred	63
Adams Express	105¾	Fort Wayne	94
Wells, Fargo & Co	76	Terre Haute	7¾
American Express	64	Do preferred	20
U. S. Express	66	Chicago & Alton	109
Pacific Mail	41¼	Do preferred	106
New York Central	96¾	Ohio & Mississippi	23
Erie	24¾	Rotterdam	88
Do preferred	53¾	Burlington & Q.	101
Harlem	128	Lake Shore	71¼
Do preferred	128	Panama	134
Michigan Central	75	Illinois Central	97¾
Pittsburgh	86¼	Cleveland	87¾
Northwestern	38¾	Central Pac. bonds	93
Do preferred	56	Union Pac. bonds	86
Rock Island	95¾	Hartford & Erie	1¾
New Jersey Cent'l	106	Delaware & Lac	104¾
St. Paul	32	Bankers' Bills	4.88¾

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, June 2.

FLOUR—Dull; sales of choice Western superfine at $5 50.

GRAIN—Wheat—demand active and prices advanced; No. 2 spring $1 32; No. 2, $1 16¾ cash; $1 16¾ seller June; $1 17½ seller July. Corn—demand active and prices advanced; No. 2 mixed 56¾ cash seller June or July; rejected 53c. Oats —demand fair and prices advanced; No. 2, 44¾c cash or seller June. Rye quiet; No. 1, 90c. Barley dull and nominal; No. 1, $1 40; No. 3, $1 00.

WHISKY—Demand fair and market firm at 95c.

PROVISIONS—Pork steady and in moderate demand at $17 37½ cash seller June; $17 45@ 17 50 seller July. Lard—demand active and prices advanced; 9c30 cash and seller June. Meats—market steady with a moderate demand but unchanged. Bran steady with a moderate demand at 12@12½c.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, June 2.—Cotton dull at 18¾c. Flour there was little better inquiry for common Western and State at $5 00@5 50; good to choice $5 55@7 00; fancy $7 10@8 50; extra Western heavy and lower; No. 2 spring $1 42@1 44; ungraded Iowa and Minnesota spring $1 40@ 1 46; No. 1 Milwaukee $1 47@1 48; quiet and 1 12. Barley dull. Malt heavy; Canada West $2 00@2 30. Corn—receipts and heavy; sound old mixed Western 78@79c; old Western yellow 80@81c. Oats firmer; mixed Western 62 @63c; white 66@67c. Rye firm at 93c. Hops unchanged. Sugar firm at 7¾@8c. Coffee, molasses and rice quiet. Petroleum dull and lower; crude 9½c; refined 13@13½c. Eggs firm at 14½@15c. Pork firmer at $17 75 cash; $17 60 seller July. Beef unchanged. Lard—market steady; short clear 10½c; long clear 10c. Lard firmer at 11¾c spot; 11¾@11¾c June. Butter steady at 24@26c. Cheese unchanged. Whisky firmer at $1 00.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, June 1.—Flour in improved demand; Howard street and western superfine $5 00@5 25; extra $5 50@6 00; family $6 25 @6 75. Wheat steady and unchanged. Corn—western mixed dull; old 70c; new 76c. Oats steady; western mixed 62@63c; white 65@66c. Rye quiet and unchanged. Provisions very quiet. Mess pork $18 00. Bulk meats nominal and nothing doing. Bacon firm and unchanged. Lard quiet. Western butter dull; choice packed in fair demand. Petroleum quiet; prime Rio 17@18c. Whisky quiet at 90@$1 00.

Philadelphia Wool Market.

PHILADELPHIA, June 2.—Wool quiet and firm. The following quotations are for old; those for new are 10 per cent less: Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia X, and above 57@58c; X 57@ 57½c; medium 57@58c; coarse 45@50c; New York, Michigan, Indiana and Western 50@55c; medium 56@57c; combing, unwashed, 40@45c; Canada combing 60@63c; fine unwashed 48@52c; coarse and medium unwashed 45@50c; tub washed 53 @57c; extra and Merino pulled 45@50c; No. 1 super pulled 46@47c.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, June 2.—The trade movement was slow apart from heavy woolens, which moved more freely and prints at job price. Cotton goods quiet but steady. Grain bags in increased request. Ginghams, dress goods, Garner's fancy prints are jobbing at 8c, and Amoskeag fancies at 7. The auction rooms were well attended to-day, but foreign fabrics ruled low.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, June 2.—Flour steady and in moderate demand. Wheat steady and in moderate demand; No. 3 white lake at 1 25; amber $1 35; No. 2 red $1 33@1 33½; No. 3, $1 25. Corn in demand, firm and prices advanced; high mixed 62½@62¾c; seller June, seller July 64c; seller August 65½c; seller September 66c. Oats quiet and unchanged; No. 1, 52½c; No. 2, 50c.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, June 2.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady and in moderate demand; No. 1 Milwaukee $1 24½; No. 2, $1 20½. Corn—demand active and prices advanced; No. 2 mixed 55¼c. Oats—demand active and prices advanced, No. 2, 43½c. Rye steady and in moderate demand; No. 1, 85c. Barley dull and nominal; No. 1, $1 30; No. 3, 90c.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, June 2.—Flour dull and in buyers favor; superfine firm $4 65@5 25. Wheat quiet and $1 45@1 96; amber $1 52@1 54. Red Western 98c. Corn—yellow 82@83c; mixed 81@83c. Oats unchanged. Butter quiet; choice Western 22@25c; fair to prime 18@20c. Cheese—western 16@17c. Refined petroleum 13@13½c. Whisky steady at $1 00.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, June 2.—Flour dull. Wheat dull and nominal. Corn steady; mixed 65@66c. Oats quiet and unchanged. Cotton dull and lower, to sell at 17½c. Whisky firm at 95c. Pork held at $18 00. Lard—steam nominally kettle 11½c. Bulk meats quiet, asking 6¾@6¾@6¾c. Bacon quiet and steady at 7¾@10@10¾@10¾c.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, June 2.—Flour dull and 25c lower. Wheat quiet; No 2 red at 1 34. Corn steady at 64@66c. Oats quiet at 53@55c. Petroleum dull; standard white, 10¾c.

Nashville Market.

NASHVILLE, June 2.—Cotton, flour, grain and provisions quiet, and unchanged in every respect. Sugar cured hams 13½c. Whisky—demand fair and market firm at 90c.

Memphis Market.

MEMPHIS, June 2.—Cotton quiet; middling 17¾@17¾c. Flour and corn dull and nominal. Oats dull at 50@55c. Lard dull at 11¾@12½c. Bacon dull but unchanged.

Oswego Market.

OSWEGO, June 2.—Wheat quiet; No 1 Milwaukee club nominal at $1 40@1 41. Corn quiet at 74@79c.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, June 2.—Cotton, flour, grain and provisions quiet and unchanged. Whisky steady and in moderate demand at 90c.

PETROLEUM.

WARING BROS.,

Successors to Waring & King,

Commission Merchants in Petroleum and its Products,

37 Fifth Avenue.

Philadelphia address, WARING BROTHERS & CO., 30 Walnut street.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

MONUMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

DATE OF DEPARTURE FROM NEW YORK.

Calabria	June 2	Liverpool.
Great Western	June 3	Bristol.
Trinacria	June 4	Glasgow.
Silesia	June 4	Hamburg.
Pavthia	June 6	Liverpool.
Macedonia	June 6	Glasgow.
Hermann	June 6	Antwerp.
Colina	June 6	London.
Greece	June 6	Antwerp.
Republic	June 6	Liverpool.
City of Brooklyn	June 6	Liverpool.
Henry Chauncey	June 6	Japan.
Donald Harfager	June 6	London.
Wisconsin	June 9	Liverpool.
Utopia	June 9	Glasgow.
Wisconsin	June 9	Liverpool.
Scotia	June 10	Liverpool.
Anglia	June 11	London.
Anglia	June 11	Glasgow.
Frisia	June 11	Hamburg.
Schiedam	June 11	Rotterdam.
Algeria	June 11	Liverpool.
Australia	June 13	Glasgow.
Glamorgan	June 13	Cardiff.
Lafayette	June 13	France.
Egypt	June 13	Liverpool.
Celtic	June 13	Liverpool.
City of Brussels	June 13	Liverpool.
City of Georgia	June 13	Glasgow.
Japan	June 16	China.
Minnesota	June 16	Liverpool.
Victoria	June 16	Glasgow.
Lessing	June 16	Hamburg.
Hansa	June 17	Liverpool.
Thuringia	June 18	Hamburg.
Italia	June 18	Glasgow.
Belgic	June 18	London.
Batavia	June 20	Liverpool.
Queen	June 20	Liverpool.
Adriatic	June 20	Liverpool.
City of Chester	June 20	Liverpool.
Germania	June 20	Hamburg.
Colin	June 20	Japan.
Kong Sverre	June 20	London.
Wyoming	June 23	Liverpool.
Abyssinia	June 24	Liverpool.
Westphalia	June 25	Hamburg.
Pembroke	June 27	Cardiff.
Pereire	June 27	France.
Baltic	June 27	Liverpool.
City of Richmond	June 27	Liverpool.
State of Pennsylvania	June 27	Glasgow.
Great Republic	June 27	Liverpool.
Montana	June 30	Liverpool.
Russia	July 1	Liverpool.

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

Ohio	June 4	Liverpool.
Kenilworth	June 11	Liverpool.
Indiana	June 18	Liverpool.
Vanderland	June 20	Antwerp.
Abbotsford	June 25	Liverpool.

FROM BOSTON.

Marathon	June 9	Liverpool.
Olympus	June 16	Liverpool.
Siberia	June 27	Liverpool.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

OBSERVER'S OFFICE, SIGNAL SERVICE, U. S. A., } PITTSBURGH, June 2, 1874. }

The following is the daily report of the stage of water, with changes in the twenty-four hours ending 7 P. M.:

STATIONS.	ABOVE L'W'W'R.	CHANGE —OR		DIRECTION OF WIND.	STATE OF WEATHER.
	Ft.	In.	Ft.	In.		
Boonville	6	5	—0	1	Calm.	Cloudy
Brownsville	1	6	—0	2	W.	Fair.
Cairo	14	2	—0	2	N. E.	Fair.
Cincinnati	3	6	—0	1	E.	Cloudy.
Confluence	6	8	—0	2	E.	Cloudy.
Davenport	5	8	—0	2	E.	Cloudy.
Dunbar	2	1	—0	1	E.	Cloudy.
Freeport	1	8	—0	2	S. E.	Fair.
Hermann	5	1	—0	1	W.	Threat'g.
Kansas City	7	4	—0	1	W.	Fair.
Keokuk	6	1	—0	3	S. E.	Fair.
Leavenworth	4	1	—0	1	S. W.	Fair.
Helena	22		—0	1	N. E.	Threat'g.
Lacrosse	5	5	+0	1	N. E.	Lt. Rain.
Shreveport	3	6	—0	1	N. E.	Cloudy.
Louisville	4	7	—0	1	E.	Cloudy.
Marietta	3	0	—0	1	S. W.	Cloudy.
Memphis	13	0	—0	4	S. E.	Fair.
Nashville	3	3	—0	2	N. W.	Fair.
N. Geneva	0	4	—0	1	W.	Fair.
Oil City	1	4	0	0	N. E.	Clear.
Omaha	3	10	0	1	S. W.

CITY MATTERS.

Excursion Tickets to Bellefonte.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company have directed excursion tickets to be issued from this city to Bellefonte, to persons wishing to attend the session of the Pennsylvania Reserves, on Thursday next, at $4 57 for the round trip. In order to make the connections without delay, excursionists should take the 12:20 train this afternoon.

The Murderer of the Hamnetts.

The case of Ortwein, the murderer of the Hamnett family, was before the grand jury of the Criminal Court yesterday. A large number of witnesses, including about half the residents of Homestead and vicinity, who know the prisoner, and the officers and others engaged in his arrest were taken before the jury, and gave their testimony. It is likely the grand jury will return a true bill this morning in the Criminal Court.

Internal Revenue.

During the month of May the Internal Revenue collections in the Twenty-second District were as follows:

Spirits	$28,816 50
Tobacco	2,886 10
Fermented liquors	13,677 90
Banks and bankers	42 00
Penalties, &c.	50 00
Total	$71,445 04

Monthly Report of the Homœopathic Dispensary.

During May there were seven hundred and ninety-two prescriptions issued at this dispensary. One hundred and eighty-four visits were made by the attending staff to those unable to come to the dispensary, over the number of surgical cases were also well cared for. The dispensary is open in the morning between 11 and 12 and in the afternoon from 2 to 3, daily, except Sundays.

The Mahlen Drowning.

The body of Charles Mahlen, aged fourteen, one of the three brothers drowned in the Allegheny on Saturday afternoon, was discovered yesterday morning on a bar near the Point by Mr. John Kane, a laborer in the Clinton Iron Works, who was crossing the Monongahela river in a skiff. The body was removed to Williams' undertaking establishment, No. 109 Fifth avenue, and will be interred to-day. No inquest was held, the Coroner not deeming it necessary.

Boy Killed.

A distressing fatality occurred late yesterday afternoon at the corner of Federal street and Montgomery avenue, Allegheny. A boy named James Tannehill, aged about eleven years, was thrown from a wagon which he was driving, his horse having become unmanageable, and was almost instantly killed, his head striking the cobble stones and his skull being crushed. Coroner McCulloh held an inquest in the case last evening, the jury rendering a verdict of accidental death. The parents of deceased reside on North Diamond street.

The Pennsylvania Company.

Pursuant to notice, the stockholders of the Pennsylvania Company met in this city and elected the following Board of Directors for the ensuing year: Thos. A. Scott, Geo. B. Roberts, H. H. Houston, H. J. Jewett, J. N. McCullough, Wm. Shaw and Edmund Smith. With the exception of the latter gentleman, these were the same as last year's. Mr. Thomas A. Scott was necessarily absent. The meeting adjourned until the 24th inst., when matters of importance will come up for discussion.

Habeas Corpus Wanted.

G. W. Osmond filed a petition in the District Court yesterday, for a writ of *habeas corpus* commanding Superintendent Avery, of the Reform School, to produce in court the body of Frances Osmond, an inmate of that institution, and show cause why she is being detained there. The petitioner states that the said Frances Osmond is the daughter and is nineteen years of age; that she was committed to the Reform School in April, 1873, by Mayor Callow, without sufficient cause; that the record in the office of said Mayor is defective and the commitment illegal. The Constable served the writ and made it returnable on Thursday week at ten o'clock A. M.

Birmingham Schools.

The school directors of the two districts recently formed from the Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth wards, held a meeting on Monday, for the purpose of electing officers and teachers. In the Twenty-ninth ward, Mr. Charles Evans was elected permanent President, and Mr. Ernest G. Krehan, Esq., permanent Secretary, and Mr. Benjamin Jones permanent Treasurer. Benjamin Jones was elected Principal of the old Birmingham School, elected. In the Twenty-eighth ward Mr. Aughinbaugh was elected President, Mr. Daniel Weiss Secretary, and Mr. John Adams Treasurer. All the old teachers were re-elected.

Bridges Over the Railroad.

Mr. G. Clinton Gardner, General Superintendent, and Joseph M. Wilson, Chief Engineer of the Pennsylvania Railroad, yesterday met with the Commissioners, Engineers, Surveyors and other avenues of the city in the East End, and with the City Engineer, relative to the bridges to be erected by the company over their road-way. After visiting the different points it was decided to commence the work at Ellsworth avenue and at Shady lane at once. At the former avenue the original plans called for a bridge straight across the road, but as the avenue runs obliquely the Commissioners agreed to pay the additional cost of a structure to run with the street, and so it will be done.

Letter-Carrying in the City.

Following is a report of the operations of the Pittsburgh letter carriers during the month of May:

DELIVERED.	
Mail letters	170,785
Postal cards	15,786
Drop letters	22,450
Drop postal cards	8,005
Registered letters	357
Newspapers, &c.	73,050
COLLECTED.	
Mail letters	121,963
Drop letters	15,179
Postal cards	13,160
Newspapers	9,346

The last collection from lamp-post boxes is made at seven o'clock in the evening.

The Mt. Pleasant War.

Yesterday at Greensburg, Westmoreland county, the case of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and the Mt. Pleasant and Broadford Railroad Company against the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad was to have come up for trial. This is an action of ejectment to dispossess the Connellsville company of the Mt. Pleasant branch road, and arises out of the troubles which occurred about a year ago. The case is to be tried before Hon. Honor Judge Sterrett, of Allegheny county. It is barely possible the case will be allowed to go over until the Supreme Court renders its decision on the bill in equity now pending between the rival companies, Geo. Shiras, Esq., counsel for the Connellsville Company, accompanied by President Cohen and Superintendent Donnelly, left yesterday morning for Greensburg. Hon. Edgar Cowan will appear for the Mt. Pleasant and Broadford Railroad Company.

Crusade Topics.

'Squire Graham gave a hearing yesterday in some of the cases of W. B. Ross, Esq., vs. sundry saloon keepers. Adam Gilg gave bail for a hearing at Court. Augustus Kilmeyer's case was dismissed at the cost of the prosecutor. Anthony Clarke plead guilty and gave bail for Court. John Arnold's case was held over, as he desires to quit the business.

In the case of Henry Fletcher, before the Criminal Court, yesterday morning, on a charge of selling liquor to an habitual drunkard, Judge Stowe referred to the act which authorizes a wife or other member of a family to bring suit against the liquor seller, as the *written* notice has been given him not to sell to a certain member of that family. This is a law that is not generally known, and the Judge intimated that the crusaders might find it expedient to see that it became advantageous.

The Woman's Temperance Union held a business meeting yesterday afternoon, in the Smithfield Methodist Episcopal church. The attendance was limited to a few of the leading workers.

Yesterday morning the Allegheny band of crusaders, to the number of twenty, headed by Mrs. Rothwell, marched through the portions of the upper part of Ohio street, visiting seven or eight saloons. The crowd was large and disposed to be noisy and disorderly, but no unpleasant experiences were encountered.

Testamentary.

The will of the late James Lyons, of Allegheny, has been filed in the Register's office. It bequeaths to his late partner in the oil business, Joseph Kirkpatrick, all his partnership interests, including all the personal and real estate, real, personal or mixed. He directs that his partnership interest in the Cascade Iron Company and the Escanaba Furnace Company be continued until all the debts of both companies are fully paid, when Joseph Kirkpatrick is empowered to execute deeds or trust of all interest, real, personal or partnership, or of so much thereof as may be necessary to carry into effect any present schemes for the extension of partnership trade and indebtedness, and also to indorse all promissory notes which the two companies may issue in extension of present indebtedness. After the payment of all debts, the will provides that the estate shall go to the wife of the decedent, Catharine, to his children, Anna, James and Frank O. Lyons, equally. The testator also directs that his death shall not work the dissolution of any firm with which he is connected, and empowers Mr. Kirkpatrick to sell all real or personal property, including the Cascade Iron Mills and Pickering's farms & Co., on the best terms he can get, without order of court, and to execute deeds for the same as he may deem necessary, for the purpose set forth in the will.

The will of the late Warner Washington the well known colored barber has also been filed. In the document decedent says "I give, devise and bequeath to *my wife*, Sarah, everything I have in the world, to do with as she sees proper, and I appoint her the sole executrix of this my last will and testament."

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

Simmons and Slocum, with their dusky troupe, are now in the full tide of successful endeavor at the Opera House. The quartette is unusually good and well trained. Messrs. Kelly, Waltz and Hamilton are sole singers of no ordinary ability, and all of them have heard Billy Manning and Lew Simmons attempt the vocal with most unhappy results. The last part of the performance is laughable in the extreme. The "Female Orators" furnish amusement enough for the whole evening, their only fault being a too sudden closing of the performance. There is also a Scotch gentleman who see them for the first time by their ridiculous antics, loads, although not by way of deprecation, or to mention "Thatcher's Soliloquy," which is unique, artistic and enjoyable. The houses are good—as they ought to be.

Trimble's Varieties Theater.

There will be a family matinee at the old favorite Varieties this afternoon, at which every performer in the company will take part. To-night the usual excellent performance will be given.

Martin's New Variety Theater.

The matinees at this house are growing in popularity, and always attract a crowd. All the company will appear this afternoon, and to-night one of Valentine Love's best bills will be presented.

Academy of Music.

The fame of Stetson's novelty company has gone forth, and last evening the Academy was fairly jammed with people, to see the great combination of fun and frolic. Many of the last programme given on Monday evening was gone through with, and created the greatest enthusiasm. One feature which was worthy of special mention was overlooked in the notice of yesterday, and that was Mr. McKinley's performance on the wood and straw piano. Last evening Sam Hickey, a very clever Irish comedian, made his first appearance, as did also Master Barney, an old stand-by at Uncle Ben. Trimble's ten years ago, and always a great favorite.

This evening the combination will give their third entertainment.

THE SCHOOLS OF ALLEGHENY.

Monthly Meeting of the Controllers.

Delinquent Tax Collectors—Election of Teachers Confirmed—Superintendent's Report—Discussion Over Closing the Schools on Account of a Temperance Convention.

The Board of School Controllers of Allegheny City met last evening in Common Council chamber, the President, Rev. Joseph King, in the chair.

A TEMPERANCE ENTOY.

After the minutes were read and approved, Miss A. L. Haller was allowed the privilege of the floor, for the purpose of extending an invitation to the school children of Allegheny to attend the forthcoming convention of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, to be held on the 24th inst., and that the schools be closed on that afternoon.

ELECTIONS CONFIRMED.

The elections of Miss Annie Ingram to the grammar department of the Eleventh ward school, vice, Miss Kingerlie, resigned, and Miss Fannie Orr to the first primary, vice Miss Lizzie Orr, resigned, in the same ward, and of Miss Hattie McErren to the primary of the Fifth ward, and of Miss Amanda Rollin in the Third ward, vice Miss Annie Ingram, resigned, were confirmed.

THE SCHOOL FUNDS.

Mr. Hobson, from the Finance Committee, presented the report of that body. The communication of Controller Brown, notifying the Board that the Finance Committee of Councils had fixed the amount required of the Board for collecting the school taxes for the year 1874 at $1,500, was first considered, and with the understanding that the above amount includes the extending of the taxes in the duplicates, and all other expenses incurred in said collections, we regret to recommend a warrant for that amount in favor of the City Treasurer.

With regard to arrearages of taxes, the committee recommend the passage of a resolution instructing the Secretary to notify all the collectors to make immediate settlement of all delinquent taxes for 1872 and 1873, and to also notify them that if this notice is disregarded, the bondsmen would be notified and their duplicates demanded.

They also appointed a sub-committee to ascertain the amount of liquor fines due the Board from the Mayor's office.

The report was received and the resolution adopted.

Mr. Walton, from the Committee on Rules, reported the following minor changes, governing the proceedings of the Board. Adopted.

TEACHERS AND SALARIES.

Dr. Riggs, from the Committee on Teachers and Salaries, reported, recommending that the schedule of salaries for the past year be adopted for the present year, and that the music teachers be relieved from teaching music in the primary rooms, except where necessary to give teachers instruction; also, that teachers in the primary rooms be required to give daily instruction and exercises in music.

The report was received, and the recommendation in regard to salaries adopted. The recommendations relative to music was referred to the Committee on Special Instruction.

Dr. Riggs also reported a resolution from the same committee, that the services of teachers be first referred to the Committee on Teachers and Salaries before being confirmed by the Board.

A motion to table was lost, and the resolution was postponed for one month.

Bills to the amount of $42 were approved, the teachers' pay roll for the month of May, amounting to $10,925, was approved.

ENROLLMENT AND ATTENDANCE.

Superintendent Davis presented the following report of the Public Schools of Allegheny for the month of May:

Total enrollment	8,563
Average attendance	6,972
Highest percentage of attendance attained by one teacher	98
No. of pupils not absent	2,193
No. of parents' visits	274
No. of Directors' visits	20
No. of Superintendent's visits	31
No. of teachers (exclusive of music teachers)	179
No. of music teachers	2

The report was received.

TEMPERANCE DISCUSSION.

The request of Miss Haller that the schools be closed on the afternoon of the 24th inst., to allow the children an opportunity of attending the Temperance Convention on that day was then taken up for discussion. Miss Haller, on the ground that there were a great many children who would not attend, and others might get a drink of whisky.

Mr. Hay was opposed to the project as establishing a bad precedent.

Mr. Golden favored dismissing the school as a matter of principle. Temperance was the all absorbing theme at present. Members should take the matter, and close their hands on this point. It was a political movement, and the only issue in politics at present.

Alderman Smith opposed introducing politics into the schools. There were two parties actively in this movement, the temperance people and their opponents. Both had equal rights in the school. It was unjust and unfair to close the schools because the children of those parents who took no interest in the temperance convention.

THE REQUEST REFUSED.

After further discussion the yeas and nays were called, and the request was not granted, the following voting yes, 16; nays, 25.

The Board then adjourned.

THE PIPE CONTRACT.

Answer of William Smith & Sons to the McCarthy Bill in Equity.

William Smith, Roland H. Smith and Henry W. Smith, through their counsel, Messrs. A. M. Brown and Slagle & Wiley, have filed an answer in the case of William C. McCarthy, vs. City of Pittsburgh, Mayor, Controller, Treasurer and Water Committee, et al., being the proceedings in equity instituted in the Common Pleas Court to prevent the payment of money on what is known as the Smithpipe contract.

In answer to the 1st paragraph of Mr. McCarthy being "a citizen, resident and taxpayer of said city," the Messrs. Smith say "that they believe it true that the said complainant is a citizen-resident of said city of Pittsburgh, but they deny that, as a taxpayer, he has any interest in the matters and things alleged, sufficient to justify the interference by a court of equity in the premises, but that they are informed and believe he is not the owner of any real estate that his business is not taxable by law and that the Supreme Court Judge Sterrett, of Allegheny county. It is barely possible the case will be allowed to go over until the Supreme Court renders its decision on the bill in equity now pending between the rival companies, George Shiras, Esq., counsel for the Connellsville Company, accompanied by President Cohen and Superintendent Donnelly, left yesterday morning for Greensburg. Hon. Edgar Cowan will appear for the Mt. Pleasant and Broadford Railroad Company.

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PICKPOCKETS AND ROBBERS.

The City Infested with Thieves.

Within the past few days, a week or more, accounts of robberies, larcenies from the person, and sneak-thieveries in the two cities occupied a large portion of space in the daily press. So pestiferous have these depredations become that the community naturally turns to the police authorities to inquire how long this state of things will last, and why it has been allowed to continue comparatively unchecked so long. This morning we have to report several neat little jobs of this kind.

About six o'clock yesterday morning three chaps went into Rinehardt's saloon on Smithfield street, where two of them engaged the attention of the woman who served them with drinks, the third made his way upstairs, where he stole a watch and a pocket-book containing a small sum of money. They all got away in safety before the robbery was discovered.

On Monday evening, soon after six o'clock, an old man named Huston, from Texas, *en route* East, was relieved of his pocket-book by three light fingered youths. While he was attempting to pass from the smoking car of the Fast Line to the first passenger car, he found the door locked, when three young but unknown men, who were in the car, left their seats and, approaching him, offered aid him in opening the door. They crowded around him, pulled the door open, jostled him about and commiserated with him all of the same time. Then one said he would go and hunt the conductor and Dutchmen, and the others followed after the first, and disappeared. Huston then found he had left his pocket-book and found it gone. It contained a through ticket to New York, twenty-five dollars in cash, and a draft for one hundred and fifty dollars, besides some papers of value to the owner. Conductor Kendall was apprised of the occurrence, but not until after the rascals had escaped.

An old German lady, named Mrs. Hart, residing on Colwell street, was in the act of taking a seat in the Buffalo express at the Union Depot, yesterday morning, when three men jostled against her in a rude manner. Subsequently she discovered that her ticket and sixty dollars had been stolen from her pocket. She at once left the car and notified the police officer on the depot, but she could not identify one man on the whole train. The officer thinks the three pickpockets were disguised when he passed through the train with the lady, and in this way escaped arrest. As the enterprising lady also supposed her pocket-book was lost in the city, people would do well to look out for them.

Temperance Meeting at Hazlewood.

A large and earnest temperance meeting was held last evening in the Christian chapel, Hazlewood, Twenty-third ward. Interesting speeches were delivered by Messrs. Hyde and Johnston. Senator Anderson followed in an impressive address, in which he positively announced himself on the side of temperance. He declared that the petition presented by him to Harrisburg resulted in the failure of the manufacturers' bill, which was a bill which styled both infamous and outrageous. He advised the temperance people to be cautious with whom they consulted in political organizations, and closed by expressing his belief that the present temperance movement would result in uniting Christian churches.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

JUDGE STEERETT is holding Court at Greensburg.

ABOUT noon yesterday a chimney caught fire on First-street, but was extinguished with little damage.

THE summer term of the American Conservatory of Music begins this week, at 29 and 31 Fifth avenue.

THERE thousand one hundred and ninety two books were drawn from the Allegheny Free Library during May.

WM. D. SIMPSON yesterday made information before Alderman Anderson, charging Hugh McCafferty with assault and battery.

NICHOLAS SAVERIGER, of the Juniata Boat Club, has challenged Mr. Hamilton, of the Sheridan Club, for a three mile scull race.

V. E. BEAMER was seen yesterday on Fifth avenue, singing the ballad entitled, "I want to be a father." It's a girl, and a nine-pounder.

ACTING MAYOR MCMASTERS yesterday sent Tom Connolly and Ben Snyder to the Workhouse for thirty days, to purge them of disorderly conduct.

THE Committee on School Inspection, of the Allegheny Board of Control, yesterday visited the Fifth ward schools and found them in a very satisfactory condition.

MAYOR FLEMING has been notified by a number of ministers that donations for the relief of the Louisiana sufferers will be taken up in their churches next Sunday.

MR. K. ERACKEN has commenced the paving of Thirty-third street, and at the rapid rate with which he has large force of men is progressing the improvement will soon be completed.

AT THE next meeting of Allegheny Councils, the survey Committee will report an ordinance for the opening of Beaver street, from the Orphan Asylum to the water basin on Troy Hill.

THE Nail City boat club of Wheeling has just received a new boat, which is 40 feet long, 36 in Esqy, of the South Side. It is thirty-one feet long by one and a half wide, and weighs 315 pounds.

A SLIGHT fire occurred at Milligan's chair manufactory, on Second street, Allegheny, about four o'clock yesterday afternoon, but it was easily extinguished. Damage trifling. No alarm.

REV. ALEX. CLARK, editor of the *Methodist Recorder*, who has been lying ill for several days, at the residence of Mr. Peabody, was pleased to state, is almost completely convalescent.

THE county officers named have made the following returns to Controller Warner for the month of May: Clerk Hilands, $414 26; Register Gray, $413 60; Sheriff Ramsey, $177 28; Coroner McCullin, $304 85.

THE bridge builders have commenced the construction of the necessary wooden trestles, on which to elevate the first span of the Union bridge at the Point. This will stop navigation on the Allegheny for two weeks.

IN consequence of the inability of several of the large creditors of the Allegheny Valley Railroad to be present yesterday at the proposed meeting called for Two P. M., it was postponed by President Scott, until the 30th inst.

THE Democratic County Executive Committee is called for eleven o'clock this morning, at the St. Charles Hotel, to fix the time and manner of holding the coming local Conventions. The work of the factions will likely be enacted.

THERE was seventy-five alarms of fire during the month of May. The most disastrous fires were at Lambert's car works, in East Liberty, and the Temperanceville conflagration, where nine dwellings were burned. The loss at each place being $30,000.

MARY GLENN made information yesterday before Alderman Anderson, charging Martin and Sarah Callahan with the larceny of a bureau, a coal pick, valued at twenty five cents. The defendants were arrested by Constable Treasurer and Water Committee, et al., being the proceedings in equity instituted in the Common Pleas Court to prevent the payment of money on what is known as the Smithpipe contract.

In answer to the 1st paragraph of Mr. McCarthy being "a citizen, resident and taxpayer of said city," the Messrs. Smith say "that they believe it true that the said complainant is a citizen-resident of said city of Pittsburgh, but they deny that, as a taxpayer, he has any interest in the matters and things alleged, sufficient to justify the interference by a court of equity in the premises, but that they are informed and believe he is not the owner of any real estate that his business is not taxable by law and that the Supreme Court Judge purposes does not exceed the sum of five dollars per annum, and that the bill of complaint of said complainant is, by reason of any matter alleged in his said bill, entitled to maintain the same.

In answer to the second, third, fourth, fifth and sixth paragraphs of said bill of complaint, they, of, and the powers of the Water Commission, and the awarding of a contract for furnishing 11,370 tons of pipe at from $35 to $36 50 per ton to William Smith, respondents say they are true.

In answer to the seventh paragraph, the respondents refer to the ratification by the Councils of the Commissioners, the payment of $282,734 22 to William Smith, and the furnishing of castings since by Smith, on account of said contract, as evidence of their claim that the contract is valid.

In answer to the next paragraph, alleging the illegality of the Water Commission, respondents say: "These respondents allege that the legal provisions of the eighth paragraph of said bill are defective and insufficient, in that they do not specify sufficient and definite terms of contract as will not warrant authority of law; but they deny that the ordinance creating said commission and the construction of the said Wm. Smith, are without warrant or authority of law, but allege that said ordinance was within the power of the counsel of said city, and said contract, made with said Wm. Smith, was and is valid and binding upon the corporation since the filing of said bill, been ratified and confirmed by the councils of the said city of Pittsburgh."

The answer to paragraph 9, which avers that if the contract was paid to Smith it would be lost in consequence of Smith's insolvency, is: "That all money heretofore received by said Wm. Smith from said city was justly due for castings actually delivered in pursuance of said contract, and in accordance therewith, and are payable upon and after the delivery of castings under said contract and for all moneys paid, or to be paid, said city will receive full value. But respondents deny that said Wm. Smith is insolvent, or so embarrassed that he is now, or hereafter likely to be unable to respond to all just or legal demands that said Brownsville by any construction of law, have upon him for money paid, or to be paid, on account of said contract."

The answer to the two paragraphs—Nos. 10 and 11—charge Roland Smith with being a member of Council and buying installments in the contract as well as Henry W. Smith, and the answer is this: "Respondents deny that said contract was, in point of fact, made with the said Wm. Roland H. and Henry W. Smith, or that the said Roland H. Smith, or either of them, were, directly or indirectly, interested in the profits or advantages of said contract, or that they or either of them have since become so interested, and then further alleges that the Councils of said city of Pittsburgh, after investigation, found that said Roland H. Smith was not interested in said contract."

The twelfth and last paragraph, which charges the contract to be illegal on account of Roland Smith being a Councilman, interested in the contract, is answered in this manner: "Respondents deny that said contract, for the reasons set forth in the eleventh and twelfth paragraphs of said bill, is in violation of the act of March 31, 1860, contains the illegalities in paragraph 10 are not true, and if true, they are advised and believe that said contract would not, by virtue of said act, be absolutely null and void, and that said plaintiff is not authorized to take the same declared null and void; but such defense can only be made by the corporation itself."

The case will likely come up now during the present term of court.

SPECIAL DETECTIVES

Their Appointment, Powers and Compensation.

The following is one of acts passed by the Legislature:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, etc.* That it shall be lawful for the district attorney of any county in the Commonwealth, with the approval of the court of quarter sessions of the proper county, whenever said court shall certify in writing that it is necessary to appoint an officer as a special detective, whose duty it shall be to assist in obtaining such evidence as shall be directed by the district attorney for the Commonwealth in all criminal cases, as the court may direct.

SEC. 2. Such detective officer shall have all the power of a duly qualified constable, and he shall hold his appointment during the pleasure of the court appointing him, and no longer, however, than the term of the district attorney, on whose recommendation he was appointed.

SEC. 3. The said detective officer shall receive for his services such compensation as shall be approved by the court appointing him. This court shall order warrants for such compensation to be drawn by the clerk of the court, on the county treasurer, who shall pay the same.

WASTE OF WATER

A Warning to Consumers.

MR. ATKINSON, Superintendent of the water works, yesterday presented a communication to the Acting Mayor, calling attention to the excessive consumption in the use of water by the public, and the constant waste thereof by thoughtless and malicious persons. The Superintendent states that there is not force enough or capacity enough in the pipes to allow use of more water than absolutely necessary, and that some steps must be taken by the police to enforce the ordinance regarding waste.

Acting Mayor McMasters read the ordinance relating to the subject to the police, and orders were given for its enforcement.

THE HIGH SCHOOL.

The Proposition of Modification of Course of Study, Submitted by the Faculty Committee—Communication from the Principal of the Commercial Department.

We give below the proposition of the Committee of the High School Faculty, relative to a change in the course of study in that Institution. This report, as stated yesterday, was submitted to the joint committee to whom the subject was referred by the Central Board of Education:

PROPOSED MODIFICATION IN COURSE OF STUDY.

The committee to examine the course of study in our school report as follows:

"We have examined the course of study carefully, and have compared it with the courses of other High Schools. We find it well arranged and above the average in quality. We find that although some changes have been made in the course from year to year concerning the order in which studies are pursued, very little change has been made in the studies themselves, and Latin especially, has always been a prominent component part of the course, and deservedly so, from the high position it has above been excused from the Latin. It is our opinion that such a study should be provided, and we suggest that it be the German language.

We suggest the following changes in the course as desirable:

I.—In the D year.—That Latin be elective with German. That physiology be introduced, and a part of history be first until the C year.

II. In the "C" year. That Latin be elective with German; that history and physiology have been completed in the studies themselves, and Latin especially, has always been a prominent component part of the course, and deservedly so, from the high position it has above been excused from the Latin. It is our opinion that such a study should be provided, and we suggest that it be the German language.

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II. In the "C" year. That Latin be elective with German; that history and physiology have been completed in the studies themselves, and that mechanics be introduced, and that rhetoric be left for the C year.

III. In the "B" year, that English Literature be substituted for those who have not studied Latin, and that Physiology be carried to the "D" year.

IV. In the "A" year. That mental and moral science (political economy) and rhetoric be made elective with either Latin or commercial German; that rhetoric be introduced from the "C" year. Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES B. WOOD,
H. W. B. SCHORY,
JENNIE RALSTON,
C. C. COCHRAN,
Committee.

With reference to the statement of Professor Dilworth and our report of the discussion upon the subject mentioned we have received the following communication:

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Be kind enough to make the following corrections and explanation in your very excellent report of the meeting of the High School and course of Instruction Committees on Monday afternoon:

First in line Dr. Dilworth reports he says, "to graduate from the Commercial Department, an average of seventy five per cent on all the studies of one year and a general review." It requires an average of seventy five per cent. in each and every study of the three years which embraces book-keeping in all its various applications to trade, arithmetic, commercial laws, business manipulations, business forms and office practice. Phonography, is pursued to a large number of the students, but it is optional. Second, In the same report he says "my own experience of the High school is that a large number of the department a boy may be in, or how he may be doing if he gets a place he likes, he will stay there even though he may be within a few months of graduation. This is especially the case in the Commercial Department, which has only a one year course."

In fairness to the Department this requires an explanation. The course of study in that department is so well arranged, that whether a young person remains one year or three years the very best possible instruction and special preparation for the work he proposes to do after he leaves the school is given him. It is but it difficult to keep *all* a year; their services are in demand, and many leave before the course are taken away by business houses, banks, &c., before they graduate. This number is not so large as it might be supposed from the report. Out of one hundred and two who have received the highest certificate of graduation, only about twenty-four have withdrawn, to take positions offered them. These, with two or three exceptions would have graduated had the diploma been conferred only on those who have attained a high degree of excellence.

Third. In my report you say that I thought the introduction of Physics in the two years course objectionable. I should read the *whole* of Physics. I am in favor of the elements of Physics, with a full development of Mechanics.

C. C. COCHRAN

Allegheny Municipal Improvements.

The City Property Committee of Allegheny Councils met last evening in the City Clerk's office, Mr. Cochran in the chair.

The sub-Building Committee was instructed to fit up the northeast corner room for the use of the City Solicitor; to procure needed fixtures and furniture for the Mayor's office; to furnish locks for the lock-up and examine whether the specifications call for locks; also to examine the cells and have the same fitted them up as economically as possible; also, to have the building painted and the yards repaired and cleaned up generally.

On motion of Mr. Smith, it was resolved to have the Fifteenth ward engine house extension to City Hall, $1,500 on their contract.

On motion of Mr. Hastings, it was resolved to let the contract for wood to the market House to Mr. W. E. Lupton, provided he gives a bond that it will last ten years.

A number of bills were approved, and others laid over for further examination.

Adjourned.

Pittsburgh Monumental

Granite Works, corner Penn avenue and Thirty-second street.

DODDS & CASKEY.

Death to Potato Bugs.

The Colorado Beetle. On receipt of fifty cents, I will send by return mail a simple recipe for effectually destroying them. The small amount of labor required will be the only cost. Address Box W, this office.

Are Now Showing

the largest line of Combe Lace Curtains and Upholstery Goods in the city. Holtzman & Wiederhold, 64 Wood street.

Removed.

Holtzman & Wiederhold, Upholsterers, to 64 Wood street.

Lippincott's Keystone Soda Fountains.

In the above-named apparatus the wants of the most fastidious can be supplied, and we now present an apparatus in which purity, strength and durability are combined with unequaled workmanship and tasteful style of design. Before purchasing, please call and examine our samples or send for circulars. We are also to present many new and elegant designs, and this season have many novel features to promote success and popularity. We are also to keep in every article appertaining to the business, especially a full line of syrups and concentrated essences of the following flavors, in pound bottles, at low prices:

Vanilla,	Raspberry,	Ginger,
Lemon,	Pineapple,	Sarsaparilla,
Strawberry,	Orange,	Fruit Acid,
Orgeat,	Sherbet,	Peach,
Nectar,	Hock,	Rose,
Coffee,	Chocolate,	Cherry.

In an effort to produce an attractive apparatus, we have not lost sight of the essential point in the manufacture of soda—that of purity and distinction. This has had our closest attention. Every part of the apparatus through which fruit or syrups is thoroughly coated with pure silver or block tin. Don't forget to call at McCharen & Coffman's drug store, No. 80 Market street, Pittsburgh.

The New Colonnade Hotel,

on Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa., is near the different Libraries.

Mattresses.

Spring Beds, Comforts and Pillows, in great variety, at our new rooms, 64 Wood street. Holtzman & Wiederhold.

Duryeas' "Satin Gloss Starch."

It is the whitest;
It is the purest;
It is the strongest;
It is the most glossy;
It is the best in use:
It is the best starch;
It is the most economical.

HOTEL TESTIMONY.—Cleveland, March 25, 1871.—For laundry use, I can recommend Duryeas' Superior Starch as being the best in the market. Its whiteness and strength make it the most reliable starch for laundry purposes that I have used.

T. T. S. B. SKINNER, Briggs House.

Cornice

Lambrequins and Lace Curtains, in new designs, at our new store, 64 Wood street. Holtzman & Wiederhold.

Guipure.

Real Lace and Nottingham Curtains, new patterns, at Holtzman & Wiederhold's, 64 Wood street.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription

is strongly recommended by the Medical Faculty and is largely prescribed among their female patients. We find it well arranged, and above the average in quality. We find that although some changes have been made in the course from year to year concerning the order in which studies are pursued, very little change has been made in the studies themselves, and Latin especially, has always been a prominent component part of the course, and deservedly so, from the high position it has above been excused from the Latin. It is our opinion that such a study should be provided, and we suggest that it be the German language.

We suggest the following changes in the course as desirable:

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